Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 28. VICTORIA, B.C., MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1899. NO. 151.



RINGS...

We have just completed some very nice Three and Five Stone Hoop Rings. This is a particular popular style. We have them either all Diamonds, Turquois, Opals or Pearls, or in combinations such as Diamonds and Rubies. Diamonds and Emeralds, Diamonds and Opals, Pearl and Turquois, etc. Of Clusters, Solitaire and Fancy Designs we have a very large stock. Prices from $2 00 to $250.00.

Challoner & Mitchell,

47 Government Street. 'Phone 675. THE JEWELLERS.

THE SPRING GOODS.....

A GREAT GATHERING OF NEWNESS AT THE WESTSIDE.

Over 40 Cases and Many Express Packages Opened during the Last 10 Days Make a Most Attractive Showing for Early Spring Purchasers.....

Although a little early many ladies are selecting their Spring Outfits now in order to be prepared for the warm weather that will soon be with us.

If your Dry Goods wants cannot all be supplied by us at once, the new shipments arriving daily will contain them.

You will accept our invitation to call and inspect our offerings, even if you do not intend to buy.

THE WESTSIDE. March 6, 1899. J. HUTCHESON & CO.

A Great Draw...



Just watch us draw down the prices and give you the greatest bargains ever offered. These are for this week only:

Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour, $1.25 sk
Hudson Bay Hung'n Flour, $1.25 sk
Snowflake Flower, $1.05 sk.
Best Island Potatoes, 90c sk.
Best Creamery Butter, 25c lb.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

The Tempering of It



The Furnace of Experience—The goods we sell have been wrought out on the anvil of quality and in the furnace of experience and are the very best that good workmanship and superior materials can manufacture. Any line of hardware we carry, from plows to embroidery scissors, we can recommend as good material. —— etc.

Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts., Victoria, B.C.

NOLTE

GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 EYES TESTED FREE.

FORT ST.

MINING REPORTS,

Working Estimates and Superintendence

JAMES BRADY, M.E.,

The Balmoral, Victoria, B.C.

WILLIAM F. BEST

ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST

(Heidelberg and Leipsig). Late analyst for the Province of New Brunswick. Office, Board of Trade building, Victoria, B.C.

DOG FOOD.....

Smith's Dog Biscuits for working dogs. There's nothing better. No preparation is needed to feed these biscuits. They keep the dog healthy, and no other food is necessary.

For Sale by all Dealers and M. R. Smith & Co.

Demand the blue label

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

I am instructed to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

AT 2 P.M.

On Tuesday, March 7th..

At the old Methodist Church, corner Pandora and Broad streets, quantity of High-Class Furniture, Upholstered Chairs, Lounges, B.W. Bedsets, Cherry and Ash Bedding, Fine Singer Machine; also a good White Machine and the contents of an 8-Room House.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

To CANNERYMEN

A PATENT RETORT AND STEAM BOX DOOR

Can be opened and closed in one minute. A perfect steam-tight joint.

T. SHAW'S

MARINE IRON WORKS, VICTORIA, B.C.

CLEAN COTTON RAGS WANTED at Times office.

FOR SALE ON ROCKLAND AVENUE—1 acre and a 9-roomed house; modern conveniences; $7,000; very easy terms. Apply B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, 40 Govern't St.

3 Points In Our Favor —Purity. —Accuracy —Skill.

JOHN COCHRANE, CHEMIST,

N.W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

Let Us Fill Your Prescription.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—General servant; no coking; wages $15. Address Mrs. McKechnie, Nanaimo.

WANTED—Bread baker, second hand, at once. Apply M. R. Smith & Co.

PROVISIONS. If you pay cash our prices will suit. Butter (all kinds), Eggs, Salt Pork, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Salmon Bellies, Smoked Herrings, &c. Robert Eccles, City Market.

CARNATIONS, CINERARIS, HYACINTHS, Fuceslas, Roses, in pots for bedding or window; Cyclamen, Violets, Azaleas, Pelargoniums, Geraniums, Ferns, Foliage Plants, Cut Flowers, Floral Offerings. Invertavish Nursery, Park road.

WANTED—Lake Fishing Boat, at once; must be cheap. Izak Walton, Times office.

DON'T FORGET Wednesday, March 8th, Social Dance and Supper in Harmony Hall, View street; to-night lessons to be given to beginners, as usual.

TO LET—A comfortable dwelling-house, No. 10 Stanley avenue. Apply at No. 12.

BOARD AND LODGINGS or room and breakfast in private family; home comforts, use of piano and bath; terms moderate. Apply 20 Erie street, James Bay.

HOUSE FOR SALE; eight rooms and bath. Apply J. T. Mould, Beta street, city.

COAL AND WOOD—Best sack, $5.50; Dry Wood, per cord, $4.50. Flint & Co., 18 Broad street.

VICTOR BICYCLES—Model 1899 received. Call and see it at the agency. J. Barnsley & Co., 119 Government street.

COAL, $5.50 PER TON—New Wellington collieries, Kingham & Co., agents; office, 44 Fort street; telephone call 647.

COAL AND WOOD — Baker & Colston, wharf and office, Belleville street, James Bay; telephone 407; city office, Swinnerton & Oddy's, telephone 491.

UNION BREWERY DEPOT, 150 Government street.

PROF. KAUFFMANN, from Chicago—Piano, violin and mandolin. Room 77, Five Sisters block. Office hours, 2 to 3 p.m. Best references; moderate terms.

C. M. COOKSON—First-class plumbing, gas, steam and hot water fitting, cor Broad and Johnson streets. Tel. 674. Jobbing promptly attended to.

WALL PAPER, NEW DESIGNS, LOW PRICES. FORRESTER'S, 99½ DOUGLAS STREET.

Balsam of Aniseed.

The reliable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, etc., prepared by

HALL & CO., DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

Clarence Blk, Yates and Douglas Sts.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS marked "Tenders for Transportation" will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Wednesday, the 5th April, for the transportation from Victoria, B.C., to Dawson, Yukon Territory, via St. Michael of (approximately) two hundred and fifty tons of Canadian Government stores, to leave Victoria not later than the 3rd June, and to be delivered at Dawson not later than 1st August next.

Tenders to state the rate per ton, (a) by weight, (b) by measurement, (c) by weight or measurement, ship's option.

Tenders to give the names of the boats from Victoria to St. Michael, and also from St. Michael to Dawson, by which the transportation will be performed.

Separate tenders will be received at the same time for the transportation, in broken quantities, during the season of 1899, of (approximately) two hundred tons of stores from Vancouver, B.C., to the Mounted Police Post at Tagish, Yukon Territory.

Tenders to quote the rate per ton from Vancouver to Tagish, including wharfage and other charges (customs excepted) at Skagway or elsewhere, (a) by weight, (b) by measurement, (c) by weight or measurement, ship's option.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian Bank cheque or draft for an amount equal to five per cent. of the total value of the transportation tendered for, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for.

If the tender is not accepted the cheque or draft will be returned.

FRED. WHITE, Comptroller N.W.M. Police. Ottawa, 16th February, 1899.

NEW BRIDGE FOR QUEBEC.

Quebec, March 6.—Tenders were opened on Saturday for the Quebec bridge to which parliament is expected next session to give $3,000,000. There are five tenderers, Carnegie Steel Co., of Pittsburg; the Dominion Bridge Co., of Montreal; the Phoenix Bridge Co., of Pennsylvania, and the Union Bridge Co., of New York. The tenderers submitted plans for both cantilever and suspension bridges. It was decided to appoint a committee of experts to decide which shape the bridge should take before proceeding to award the contract.

A Soldier's Revenge

Unable to Stand Persecution by a Corporal He Fires a Magazine.

Great Loss of Life—Fifty Bodies Have Been Taken From the Debris.

Toulon, March 5.—The naval powder magazine of La Courbean, between La seyne and Toulon, in the Department of Var, southern France, exploded at half-past two this morning.

All of the soldiers on duty at the magazine and a number of inhabitants of the surrounding district were killed. The buildings were raised and fell on the victims. Forty corpses have already been recovered. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Fifty thousand kilogrammes of black powder exploded. It looks as though a volcanic eruption had occurred, the country being swept almost bare within two miles, houses destroyed, trees overturned distorted, fields devastated and covered with stones and black dust. Some of the stones are enormous. One weighing fifty kilogrammes fell in the suburb of Pont de Las. Signs of the explosion are evident in all the suburbs of Toulon and the city itself. Even at St. Jean de Var, five miles distant, windows were shattered and doors battered in.

Later reports show that of the seven sentries four were killed outright and the others reverely injured, the corporal being literally scalped and the scalp overhanging his face like a veil.

A large number of soldiers are now employed in clearing away the debris, but the work is very difficult. It is impossible to ascertain accurately the number killed, but it is believed that no fewer than 100 were injured.

Toulon, March 6.—About fifty corpses have now been recovered from the scene of the explosion of a powder magazine yesterday between La Seine and Toulon. The remains of several other victims are still buried in the debris.

London, March 6.—A special despatch from Paris says it is rumored that one of the soldiers who perished in the explosion of a powder magazine yesterday morning at Toulon had for a long time past been the victim of systematic persecution upon the part of a corporal, and had vowed to be revenged.

It is added that this man is suspected of having blown up the magazine.

WORKMEN IN CONFERENCE.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 6.—A large number of delegates to the Grand Lodge of the A. O. U. W. arrived here to-day. Four hundred and forty delegates are expected, and some important changes are to be considered for the constitution. The Grand Lodge of the Degree of Honor, woman's organization, meets here during the convention.

MANITOBA CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

Ottawa, Ont., March 6.—The Free Press Winnipeg correspondent to-day wires the following dispatch: There is official authority for the statement Mr. Isaac Campbell, Q.C., of Winnipeg, has been offered the position of Chief Justice of Manitoba in place of Sir Thomas Taylor, resigned, and that he has declined to accept.

THE KLONDIKE CLIMATE.

Toronto, Ont., March 6.—The Globe contains special correspondence from Dawson City, in which the writer argues against the idea that the climate in the Yukon is severe. He says it is better in many respects than Toronto, and as proof of this fact, Bartlett Bros., the biggest firm of forwarders in the Yukon, have had no less than 25 horses turned out to grass all winter, wintering 25 miles up the Klondike river, and eating only what they can pick up. So far they have done well and look well.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



A well known young man of this town, who bought a wheel before coming to see us, happened to stop in front of our store the other day. When he saw what he had missed by not buying of us, this is about the size he seemed to feel. Let this be a warning to you. Don't buy a wheel without calling on THE AGENTS FOR

CRAWFORDS

ONIONS & PLIMLEY

42 AND 44 BROAD STREET

They Will Be Hanged

Governor-General Declines to Alter the Sentence on Viau and Parslaw.

The Execution Has Been Fixed for Friday 10—Story of the Crime

Ottawa, March 6.—Lord Minto signed an order-in-council this forenoon allowing the law to take its course in the case of Cordellia Viau and Sam Parslow, now at St. Scholastique jail, for the murder of Isidore Poirier, husband of Cordelia Viau.

Mrs. Poirier, whose maiden name was Viau, and Parlsow, will be hanged on Friday next, 10th instant.

The Poirier murder was for atrocity, one of the worst crimes ever committed in this country, and the woman was the principal actor in the foul deed. According to the evidence, Parslow failed on more than one occasion to murder Poirier at the demands of Mrs. Poirier, and when the woman was afraid that Poirier would return to life after several fatal cuts from the hands of Parslow, she, with a butcher's knife, almost severed the head of her husband from the body.

Montreal, Que., March 6.—Archbishop Bruschesi paid a visit to Cordelia Viau and Sam Parslow at St. Scholastique yesterday. He celebrated mass in the gaol chapel and administered communion to the prisoners. He afterwards had a long talk with them and advised them to prepare for the worst.

LEASING OF DEADMAN'S ISLAND.

Arrival of the Vancouver Deputation at Ottawa to Interwiew Ministers.

Ottawa, March 6.—Messrs. H. J. Senkler, J. C. McLagan, Fred. Buscombe and Alderman James McQueen arrived here this afternoon, and are now arranging for an interview with the Premier and Dr. Borden regarding Deadman's Island. Unless the Minister of Militia changes his mind he does not intend to cancel the lease unless it is shown that there is something illegal about it.

Later—The Deadman's Island delegation will meet the Premier at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

AGAIN REPULSED.

Filipinos Attempt to Capture Manila Water-Works, but Are Driven Back by United States Troops.

New York March 6.—A despatch from Manila dated 10 a. m. to-day and printed in the Journal, reports that the Filipinos made an attempt to-day to capture the water works, six miles from Manila.

The attack was repulsed with a loss to the rebels of seventeen killed and many wounded.

The second Oregon and the first Nebraska regiments were engaged. Two Americans were wounded.

Vive la Liberte!

Washington, D.C., March 6.—There is some reason to expect important news from Manila within the next fortnight. It has developed that General Otis has practically completed his plans for a grand onslaught on the insurgents, which is expected to deprive them of offensive power at least. It is probable that he will form a large part of his force into columns as soon as his reinforcements are all at hand, and will push these in parallel lines straight through the jungles, clearing out the insurgents in every direction as the troops go forward. The American troops are getting restless and nervous under the petty but annoying sharpshooting of the Filipinos, and are so anxious to put a stop to this that General Otis has yielded to their desire.

FISHERY REGULATIONS.

No Decision Yet Arrived at and Canners Suspend Preparations for the Season's Work.

Vancouver, March 6.—Mr. W. D. Burdis, secretary of the British Columbia Canners' Association, has received the following telegram from Mr. F. Gaurdeau, deputy minister of fisheries: "The department has received such various representations respecting the regulations that an early decision will be given. The minister has considered them." The canners say that this means the situation is where it stood when word was sent that the new regulations would probably be suspended. Arrangements had accordingly been made for going ahead with this season's work, but are now suspended. There is further talk of a deputation leaving for Ottawa to interview the department.

Fully 150 Chinamen engaged in a lively row on Dupont street yesterday afternoon, when one of them was struck on the head with a hammer and may die. The cause of the fight is not known.

A BOILER EXPLODES.

Engineer and Fireman of a Manitoba Train Killed.

Winnipeg March 6.—Engineer W. Hill and Fireman W. Donley were killed this morning by a boiler exploding on a Manitoba & Northwestern Railway engine. None of the passengers on board the train were injured.

THE QUEEN OF BELGIUM.

Her Majesty is Losing Strength and it Is Feared She Will not Recover.

Brussels, March 6.—Marie Henrietta of Belgium, who is suffering from broncho pneumonia, passed a better night. She slept a little and the doctors are satisfied with her condition.

Later in the day it was announced that the Queen's strength had diminished, and a fatal termination of her illness is still feared. Physicians are in permanent attendance upon Her Majesty.

PAYING OFF THE CUBAN ARMY.

New York, March 6.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Paymaster-General Carey has perfected arrangements for going to Cuba next week to pay off the Cuban army. General Carey will take the entire appropriation of three million dollars to Cuba.

KIPLING'S BEREAVEMENT.

His Daughter Josephine Succumbs to Pneumonia, but the Author Has Not Been Told of His Loss.

New York, March 6.—Josephine Kipling, the 6-year-old daughter of Rudyard Kipling, and the oldest of his three children, died shortly after six o'clock this morning from pneumonia.

The child's death took place at the home of Miss Julie DeForest, 121 East 34th street. Miss DeForest is a friend of the Kipling's, and Josephine had been taken to her house so that she could be nursed apart from her father.

The girl became ill the day after Mr. Kipling took to his bed. The doctors soon discovered that the disease was the same as that which had brought her father to death's door. She had all the attention and all the skill employed to save the life of the author. Dr. Conland, the Kipling family physician, who has known the child from her birth, came down from Brattleboro, Vt., and with Dr. Janeway succeeded in warding off the evil effects of the disease until to-day, but the little frame was not strong enough to withstand the onslaught of the disease, and while her father was slowly winning back his life, Josephine died.

Mrs. Kipling had paid daily visits to the girl, and it was for her in this multiplicity of sorrows that the sympathy of many friends was most earnestly expressed.

It was generally believed that Mr. Kipling's condition was such that the doctors would not tell him until he should be stronger.

Elsie, the three-year-old daughter of the author, who is sick in one of the apartments in the hotel, was doing nicely, according to the morning's report of Mr. Doubleday.

The Author's Condition.

New York, March 6.—Rudyard Kipling continues to improve and slept naturally for the greater part of last night. He has taken no solid food, and it may be a week before he is able to do so. He is subsisting on beef extract, milk and other fluid nutriments.

Elsie, Mr. Kipling's three-year-old daughter, passed a good night.

New York, March 6.—The following bulletin was issued at 2.30 p.m. "Mr. Kipling has done well during the last 24 hours. Now that resolution is almost complete, he has some discomfort from the more free management of the lungs due to the greater rubbing of the inflamed pleura. This is a very common accompaniment to pneumonia. The next bulletin will not be issued till Wednesday. (Signed) E. C. Janewy, Theodore Dunham."

TO PLEASE THE STATES.

The Kaiser Appoints His Brother to the Command of the German Asiatic Squadron.

Berlin, March 6.—A high official of the German navy department has confirmed the Associated Press correspondent's statement that the appointment of Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, to the command of the East Asiatic squadron, has been considered for months past, and was finally decided upon as being most available, the Emperor desiring to show the American people that he is thoroughly friendly to them, knowing that Prince Henry is popular in the United States.

When the official referred to was asked whether the appointment was equivalent to the disgrace of Admiral Von Diederichs he said: "Not exactly. If Admiral Von Diederichs had shown more tact last summer before Manila it would undoubtedly have been productive of good results all round. Our government, unfortunately, was advised too late of a number of errors before Manila, none of which were really important, but they showed grave want of tact upon Admiral Von Diederichs's part. The main trouble was that Admiral Von Diederichs was insufficiently informed regarding international naval usages, in such a delicate situation. Consequently, he continued, the naval movements, drill and practice, as if elsewhere than in a blockaded port, thus arousing distrust upon the part of the Americans."

This is important as being the first official admission that Germany was at fault in Manila Bay.

NEW TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES.

Quebec, March 6.—Two lines of steamers will make Quebec their terminal during the coming season of navigation. The Moss line of steamers will provide a ten days' service between Quebec and Liverpool. Morley, McIntyre & Company, of Glasgow, will provide a similar service from Quebec to Greenock. Arrangements for this new double service have been completed.

Another Sensation

A Young Woman Dies in New York Under Suspicious Circumstances.

She Was Visiting Her Fiance When Taken Fatally Ill—The Lover in Custody.

New York, March 6.—Miss Magdalene Dorn, twenty years old, died last night in a room occupied by James J. Connolly, under circumstances so suspicious that Connolly is locked up in the police station pending investigations by the coroner.

Connolly called on Dr. Brickner and urged him to accompany him at once to his room to attend a young woman who, he said, had fallen seriously ill while visiting him. Dr. Brickner found Miss Dorn lying on the bed dead. Gas was flowing from two gas jets.

Connolly seemed greatly agitated and explained that the young woman had been visiting him and was suddenly taken ill. He left her to go for the doctor, and said she must have turned on the gas during his absence. The police will not say if death was caused by asphyxiation by gas.

Connolly says he and Miss Dorn were to have been married and he was showing her his undertaking establishment and room overhead when she was taken ill.

THAT MUSCAT AFFAIR.

France Obtained Complete Control and the Incident Is Closed.

Paris, March 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Brunet, progressive republican, representing the first district of the Island of Reunion, questioned the government on the Muscat incident. The Minister of Foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, declared the facts were that the British resident summoned the Sultan to withdraw a concession to France of a coal depot on a creek near Muscat. The Sultan thereupon asked France to return the deed of the concession and France refused. The Sultan then cancelled the concessions. Great Britain, however, quickly admitted France's right to the coal depot and expressed deep regret at the incident. France thus obtained prompt and complete satisfaction and the incident was considered closed.

NEW SPANISH CABINET.

Madrid, March 6.—The new cabinet has been well received by the Conservatives and business world, but the Democrats and Republicans denounce it as representing the most ultramontanes section of the Conservatives. The Weylerits are violently opposed to the cabinet. It is predicted that election to the cortes will take place in April next.

A number of repatriated soldiers made a demonstration at Valencia yesterday evening. They marched through the streets, the leader bearing a banner inscribed "long live the army" and "we are hungry." The processionists were dispersed by the police, and there was no serious disorder.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Rome, March 6.—Another satisfactory bulletin regarding the health of the Pope was issued this morning.

B. C. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Consideration of General Hutton's Suggestions—A Protest From Major Williams.

A meeting of the council of the B. C. Rifle Association was held on Saturday evening at the officers' mess in the Drill Hall. There were present His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, Col. Peters, D.O.C., Col. Gregory, Capt. Fletcher, H. A. Munn, J. D. Taylor, G. A. Pittendrigh and W. W. B. McInnes, M.P. The Westminster and Vancouver riflemen were unrepresented.

A communication was read from General Hutton in which he recommended mass firing at moving targets, but on account of the difficulties in the way of carrying the recommendation out, the matter was referred to the officers commanding the local companies of militia and the presidents of local rifle associations, together with George Pittendrigh and J. D. Taylor, for consideration.

A communication was also read from Major Williams calling attention to the fact that three members of the council elected at the annual general meeting in July last were ineligible for seats on the council from the fact that they were not members, having failed to pay membership fees before the completion of the annual prize meeting held last year. Attention was also called to the fact that the annual general meeting directed that an audited financial statement of the association should be published and distributed to members, and that although over six months had elapsed since that time this had not been done. The communication was received and acknowledged.

In connection with the meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association in Ottawa on April 5th, the Dominion council have approved of a draft report on the general's recommendation. As it is a maritime officer's turn for the position, Col. H. H. McLean, of the 62nd (St. John) Fusiliers, will probably be comandant of the Bisley team this year, and Capt. Helmer, of the 43rd Battalion, adjutant.

WE ARE CAREFUL

Campbell's Prescription Store.

WE ARE PROMPT



OUR XMAS GOODS Have arrived.

Prescriptions Put Up Day or Night.

Finest line of Toilet Articles in the city.

A Wealthy Sailor

The Son of Millionaire Shipped From Tacoma to Europe.

How a Wild Youth Was Cured of Evil Habits and Associations.

One does not usually look among the rough-looking ab's of a windjammer for the heir to a million. Yet one is the son of J. W. Crabb, a millionaire resident in the Middle States, recently acted as one of the tars of a sailing ship in a voyage from Tacoma to Europe. The young heir to the million of Crabb was a young fellow of wild habits and addicted to a great deal of companionship of the people who live beyond the pale of the city and old Crabb thought that a voyage around the Horn amid weather-stained sailors in the foc'sle of an ocean freighter would cure him of this. With a determination to get the young man to see the serious side of life, Papa Crabb secured the services of a Pinkerton detective, and placing the boy in his care started the two toward the Pacific coast.

The young man understood he was to go to sea, and that the detective was watching him like a hawk. However, he did not lose his liberty from indulgence before stepping into the ship destined to carry him thousands of miles on the sea, and while on the coast the detective was led a merry whirl by the young heir. The detective had orders to see that the son was placed aboard a sailing ship bound for Europe, but found it hard to get a ship going from the coast for the desired destination just at the time of the arrival on the coast, and the eagle-eye and his charge called at several coast ports.

Every once in a while the young blood would run short of funds, but $50 from the father at any hour meant only the trouble of a telegram, and fast and thick the dollars flew to the comfort of the son and the Pinkerton man.

At last Tacoma was visited, and the detective, armed with letters of introduction and identification, stood before Mr. Evans, a Tacoma shipping man, one morning and presented credentials to have a son and heir to a large fortune shipped before the mast and around the bleak Cape Horn to the old world.

Mr. Evans had the necessary ship in mind.

"Can you ship the man?" said the detective.

"We shall see," said the boarding-house man. "Call to-morrow and I'll let you know."

"Be sure she's a good ship, if any, and the skipper good as you make 'em," said the Pinkerton.

"And don't fret about the advance being large enough," intervened the young millionaire-to-be.

"Aye, aye, we shall see," said Evans.

The next day Evans appeared and said: "I have it. One of the best ships that ever sailed from the port, and a prince and royal master of a captain."

"'Tis done," said the Pinkerton.

The next day a heavily laden wheat ship weighed anchor and towed to sea, and as the men went round the capstan, singing their chanty, a millionaire's son walked with the watch and tried to catch the jargon of their song.

He was tender and felt heart sore, but soon the shock of the plunge into the new life was over, and he hardened into a workday "Jack" before the mast, his hands became claws and every finger a hook like those of the other tars, and for five long months the boy who had been lapped in luxury lived, and toiled with men, seeing the life of the lowly in truth.

"That man signed before the consul," said Mr. Evans, "like any other man going before the mast. But he took an outfit the likes of which was never before taken to sea by a climber of ratline and a swabber of decks.

"I can see the big trunk yet. There was an immense slide trombone, a typewriter, fine underclothes till you could not see, and other foibles to drive a confirmed tar crazy. But the boy sailed the main, and came home better liked by his wealthy governor. So pleased was the old man he sent me a letter of congratulation, saying the young man had certainly been benefited by the voyage, and expressing his thanks for the service in the behalf of bringing his hopeful nearer the material side of life."

THE LATE LORD HERSCHELL.

Washington, March 5.—Yesterday funeral services over the remains of the late Lord Farrer Herschell were held in St. John's Episcopal church. The services, which were conducted by Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, included the reading of the Episcopal burial ritual, the singing of the hymns, and the rendering of Chopin's funeral march upon the organ. At a little after 5 o'clock President McKinley and members of the cabinet entered the church, the audience rising. They were shown to seats in the front of the church next to the chancel rail. In their immediate rear were seated the members of the United States Supreme Court and the members of the High Joint Commission, of which Lord Herschell was president.

London, March 5.—The British second-class cruiser Talbot has been ordered to New York to convey the remains of the late Lord Herschell to England.

Over 100 miles of telegraph wires run through the sewers of Paris.

ITALY AND CHINA.

The Dowager Empress May Reject the Demand Made by the Italian Government.

London, March 5.—The Saturday Review commenting on the demands made by Italy says: "It can hardly be doubted that this will prove the signal for a general and final rush. Japan will advance her long-expected claims to the province of Fukien on the mainland of China, and opposite the island of Formosa, and will seize the pretext for urging further concessions injurious to British influence out of the hopeless government of Pekin."

Italy, however, has not yet got her concessions and a dispatch from Pekin says there are indications that the Dowager Empress is disposed to reject the demand.

CANADIAN BREVITIES.

Omemee, March 5.—Mary Ann Hannah is dead, aged 112. Deceased, who was a native of Ireland, was unmarried.

Montreal, March 5.—Dr. Adolphe Piche died on the street yesterday.

Toronto, March 5.—An offer has been accepted by the University of $35,000 for the ground on which the old Upper Canada College building stands. The sale is subject to the government's approval.

At the coming session of the Dominion parliament an application will be made for the incorporation of the Dominion Fish Company. This will correspond with the fish combine in the United States, and will control the whole fish business of the Eastern provinces. Rates on live stock shipments from Ontario to the west will be reduced greatly this year.

Montreal, March 5.—The following are the officers of the Canadian Mining Institute elected at the annual meeting: Patron, Lord Minto; president, John Hardman, Montreal. Provincial councils—Quebec, G. R. Smith; J. Obalski, superintendent of mines; Dr. Adams, of McGill, R. T. Hopper, of Montreal. Ontario, James McArthur, A. Blue, Toronto; Charles Brent, Rat Portage; and Eugene Coste, Toronto. British Columbia, E. T. Galt, Lethbridge; James Fowler, R. R. Hedley, Nelson; and — Blackmore, of Victoria.

Winnipeg, March 5.—Lord Strathcona has donated $100 to the Touchwood Hills public school district.

A committee of the Western Canadian Press Association are making arrangements for an excursion to the Pacific coast in June, going by the Northern Pacific and returning by the C. P. R.

KILLED BY A SNOWSLIDE.

Denver, Col., March 5.—According to advices from Tanuchi a snowslide on Granite mountain killed Mrs. Alta Stoute and Mrs. William Swasse and one of their children, besides destroying $200,000 worth of property of the granite Mountain Mining Co.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

Mayor Drefe of Buffalo on Saturday married a deaf and dumb couple. Henry A. Atcheson, one time champion runner of the United States, was the groom, and his bride was Miss Carlyn K. Hiller of Batavia. The usual questions asked at a municipal wedding were written on paper and a copy was given to bride and groom. They read the answers as the mayor asked them, and wrote "yes" to them, each signing the paper. The couple then leaned over the mayor's shoulder as he read the solemn words pronouncing them man and wife, and each nodded approval.



The village blacksmith is usually considered the type of good health. Even he sickens and dies frequently in early youth. No man, not even the most robust, can afford to neglect his health, which is his most precious endowment. The man who does so will sooner or later pay the penalty in some serious or fatal malady. When a man finds that he is losing his appetite, that he passes restless nights, that he awakens in the morning unrefreshed and without ambition or mental or bodily vigor, when he is troubled with headaches, nervousness or biliousness, it is time for him to take serious thought for his health.

These symptoms are by no means trivial, and are indicative of disorders that may lead to consumption, nervous prostration, malarial troubles or some serious blood disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all medicines for men and women who suffer in this way. It restores the lost appetite; it gives sweet, refreshing sleep; makes the digestion perfect, the liver active and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the greatest of all nerve tonics. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, weak lungs, bronchitis, spitting of blood, obstinate coughs and kindred ailments. It is also an unfailing cure for nervous exhaustion and prostration. At all medicine stores.

Mrs. Rebecca P. Kinder, of Grafton, York Co., Va., writes: "When I was married I weighed 125 pounds. I was taken sick and reduced in health and broke out with a disease which my doctor said was eczema. I fell away to 90 pounds. I began using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and now I weigh 140 pounds and am well."

Constipation often causes sickness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. They are tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules, in little vials. Druggists have nothing else "just as good." They regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Our Ottawa Letter

Parliamentary Bill of Fare Will Be a Short but Interesting One.

Large Amount of Yukon Legislation Expected--The Tuppers, Father and Son.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Parliament has been summoned for the dispatch of business on March 16. This is the shortest notice that the legislators have ever received since Confederation to be on hand at Ottawa to attend to their parliamentary duties. It has been the usual custom to give about 30 days, although there is no law upon the subject. What the government is supposed to do is to give sufficient notice to all interested parties, so that they may have time to be present on opening day. Two weeks' notice nowadays is about as good as four weeks 25 years ago. Since the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway the representatives of British Columbia can reach here in five days. Those from the far east, Prince Edward Island, even accounting for a little delay with the ice between the island and the mainland, can reach here in less than that time. So that while the summoning of parliament by the government gives less time than usual between the day of issuing the proclamation and the delivery of the speech from the throne, no one will be inconvenienced thereby, while on the other hand parliament will be at work three weeks earlier than if the regular notice were given. It happens in this way: When Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the other Canadian commissioners to the International Commission returned to Ottawa and met their colleagues in council on Thursday last they found that if they did not call the House for March 16 it would not be possible to do so until April 6. This was on account of the Easter holidays coming in between, and parliament always adjourns for a few days over the Easter holidays. The promptness with which the Premier and his colleagues have always acted, when the business of the country demanded it, was again pursued in this instance by the selection of the earlier date.

The bill of fare, which the government is likely to present to parliament, will not be a very long one, although there will be a number of measures of importance. These, however, will not provoke lengthy or acrimonious discussion, although the opposition will no doubt have their say upon all of them. While it is the duty of the opposition to criticize all government propositions, so that they may be made as perfect as possible, it will be admitted by all who have had an opportunity of listening to the debates in parliament that there is too much talk for talk sake.

Mr. Foster is the greatest sinner in this regard. He may be in favor of a bill and has no intention of offering any amendment, yet he considers it a part of his duty to adversely criticize it. A good example of this was furnished in connection with the Crow's Nest Pass Railway bill. No one in the House was more anxious to see it put through than Mr. Foster, yet he talked about it as if he were really against it. When the bill was passing through its final stages in the dying days of the session, Mr. Foster was haranguing the House at great length on the subject, and as soon as he was through Mr. Blair moved that the committee rise and report progress, so as to give the ex-Finance Minister a little more time to look into the matter. Mr. Foster was indignant and wanted the government to go on with the bill. The Minister of Railways had his own way, as he usually has, whenever Mr. Foster is in the way, and next time the Crow's Nest bill came up it met with no pretended opposition from the member for York.

A considerable time of the session will be taken up with Yukon legislation. There are a variety of applications made to parliament from this wealthy, although somewhat inhospitable, portion of the Dominion. In the first place several railway charters are being asked for building into the country. Then there are narrow guage and electric roads wanted in Dawson and along the different creeks surrounding that famous mining camp. Telegraph companies and transportation companies are also after acts of incorporation, and if the Yukon does not very soon have all the necessary connection by wire, and transport facilities with the outside world it is not because of any lack of interest on the part of promoters and capitalists, who are backing numerous schemes which have for their avowed object the development of the Klondike.

As already stated, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has been gathering information from disconfented parties who have left the Yukon, because of their failure there, and who have harsh things to say of the officials. Sir Hibbert was invited to give any information he possessed to the Interior department, so that it might be investigated by Commissioner Ogilvie, but he refused to do so, preferring to make a political point for his party, if possible, in the House rather than of assisting in a patriotic way of removing wrongdoing, if any existed, when asked to do so. Sir Hibbert has been for some years past emulating that petty politician, John Charles Rykert, by keeping a scrap-book. Mr. Rykert represented Lincoln for some years, but was driven from the House of Commons as a result of the work of the committee of privileges and elections on his conduct. All that was ever noticeable in the political career of Mr. Rykert before his downfall was his scrap-book, and the senior member for Pictou, N. S., by way of Vancouver, B. C., is following the example of Mr. Rykert by collecting all kinds of cuttings from newspapers and embalming them upon Hansard, instead of making a speech. This habit has greatly marred the parliamentary career of the younger Tupper. He has a pleasant manner and appearance, and his style, although a little bumptious, is good, yet his too rapid rise from the ranks to a cabinet position, because he was the son of his father, has completely destroyed his future, as he supposes that whatever he says is good enough to be listened to and appreciated, even to the reading of scraps of newspapers.

The opinion here is general that the Canadian commissioners did the right thing in rejecting the very one-sided proposition made by the Americans in connection with the Alaskan boundary. The result of this has been that the Premier and his colleagues have been welcomed back to Canada even more warmly and enthusiastically than if they had come with a treaty in their pockets. The reason for this is that the public now see that the commissioners have all along kept Canada's interests paramount, notwithstanding their desire to negotiate a treaty, and the strong pressure from Britain that Imperial interests would be served by securing a treaty. The outcome has been a terrible blow to Sir Charles Tupper. The opposition leader was preparing to attack any treaty, no matter how good it might be, and now he has been compelled to abandon his programme and call out for retaliation. That is an extraordinary course for a man who calls himself an Imperial Federationist to pursue. While Canada never properly will continue to legislate in her own interests, regardless of the United States, it is the cry of the destitute, although desperate politician, to shout retaliation. Although no treaty has been formed between Canada and the United States, the work of the commission has not been in vain. A better understanding has been inaugurated between both countries, and the way has been paved for better trade relations in the near future. The United States will soon see that it is to the interests of her people as well as those of Canada to cease irritating each other. The fact that the commission adjourned to meet in Quebec on August 2 shows that all parties to it are impressed with the importance of the questions at issue. It is also understood that a number of these matters have been disposed of, although not embraced in any treaty. But when all is over, and if the negotiations do not end in a treaty then Canada does not need to despair, as she has already been turning her attention to other markets with good success, and a continuance of this policy will eventually show to our neighbors across the line that they, and not us, have been the losers in the end.

SLABTOWN.

FROM THE NORTH.

Steamers Amur and Cutch Have Very Rough Passages.

Steamer Amur returned last evening from Lynn canal ports after a very rough passage, for a howling gale raged with snowstorms at intervals almost continually from the time she cast off her moorings at Skagway until she was in sight of the lights of Victoria town.

"While we were in Lynn canal the biggest gale I have ever seen was raging," said Purser Robinson. "It was a terrible blow." The Amur was four days on her down voyage. She was delayed for a day and a half waiting for a favorable tide to run the Wrangel and afterwards the Seymour Narrows. Her second day out she passed four of the upbound Alaskan liners, the steamers Danube, Rosalie, Humboldt and City of Topeka. Much other shipping was also passed lower down. She had few passengers, but 18 in all, the majority being returning railway employees.

Capt. Rattenbury was said to be the only passenger from Dawson. He and J. W. Walker, of the United States customs at Dyea, were the best known passengers.

Like the Amur, the steamer Cutch, which returned to Vancouver on Saturday from the North, had a very rough trip. "Right from here to Skagway and back again until yesterday," said Purser Turner, "there was one continual round of snow-storms and blizzards that made things very disagreeable for everyone. However, we got along very well, made good time considering that we stopped in at nearly every port on the way along, and did not get wrecked nor did we see any other vessels in distress."

News was brought by one of the passengers that the little steamer Nell, which was ashore near Metlakatla, was got off the rocks again without much trouble and with very little damage sustained to her hull. She will be able to resume her cannery business this year. Shipping was busy along the coast and many vessels were seen by the Cutch.

There is a regular war on at Skagway between the packers and the railroad company. Rates are being cut in every direction and the chances are that during the rush of freight in this spring they will go still lower. It was reported in Skagway that the principal cause was that the railway company had more than it could handle in the way of looking after all the freight and all the packers were thus enabled to get stuff through just as quickly as the railway company. The company then cut rates making lower prices and the same was done by the individual packers themselves. Rates were going lower all the time when the Cutch left and a good deal of feeling was being displayed in the administration of affairs in connection with the matter. The Chilcoot Tramway Company were also intending to take a hand in the rate-cutting and now goods are going into Atlin at much cheaper rates than they heretofore have done.

Purser Robertson, of the Amur, says there is a vast pile of freight awaiting shipment inland at Skagway. Moore's wharf is crowded to the utmost capacity.

CAPSIZED IN A RIVER.

A Farmer's Wife and Two Children Drowned.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 6.—At Owsley, on the Kentucky river, John Hutchinson and family were trying to cross the stream when their vehicle was capsized. Mrs. Hutchinson and two children were drowned.

WHEN BEAUTY FADES.

In response to repeated inquiries from ladies with whom Dr. Chase's Ointment has become so popular for skin diseases, asking if face powders are injurious and can be used while using the ointment, we state that while the majority of face powders are injurious we can recommend the recipes given in Dr. Chase's supplementary recipe book on page 43, which will be sent to any address on receipt of 6c. in stamps. Dr. Chase's Ointment is the ladies' friend for all skin diseases. Address Dr. A. W. Chase Co., Toronto.

There is always room for a man of force, and he makes room for many.—Emerson.

Where Is Van Wagenen

Mysterious Disappearance of a Miner Well Known in This City.

Missing From Bakers Field--Thought He May Be a Prey of Robbers.

Dan, or sometimes Dr. Van Wagenen, whose mysterious disappearance from Bakersfield, Cal., is being made the subject of column after column in the San Francisco press, was some time ago a resident of this city for a space. He was here in the fall of 1897, and then he told a story of gold discoveries on the Nimpkish river of Vancouver Island, which story was, however, hardly borne out by facts. Those who remember the Doctor will read the following despatch from Bakersfield with interest:

"There is still no news of Van Wagenen. There are those who believe he is here, hidden or buried, and there are those who believe him not to be here. The first instance is the undoubted fact that he had every reason to wish to remain, and that with his jewelry he was a shining mark for thugs. Bakersfield is the habitude of many of these gentry, who find a rich field here for their operations because of the large number of ranch hands, miners, stockmen and sheep shearers employed in the surrounding country. Such men as a rule work for several months and come to town for a lay-off, bringing their accumulated wages with them. Whisky usually gets the best of them, and in their drunkenness they fall an easy prey. The crooks never let a good thing go by, and the interest they took in Van Wagenen, the man who was going to buy the Butte mine, and the consultation held by a few of them in a dark alley after the supposedly rich mining man had entered the apartments of the woman who was the last person known to have seen him, are indications of their inclinations to profit by his presence in town. And he cannot now be located. He may be dead and stowed away in a hole.

On the other hand, how can the absence of his baggage be explained. He left his trunk at the depot. The next day his trunk was not there. The check which carried it from Mojave to Bakersfield showed up in Mojave the day following. To get the trunk out, the check must have been presented. He had the check. He must have presented it. Therefore, he must have been at the depot. If he had gone there he must have gone to have the trunk repacked and to take the train out.

But, says the other side, he was robbed, and the robbers, expecting great things, were disappointed in getting only jewelry and ten or twelve dollars in money, so they themselves obtained the trunk by presenting the check in the hope of finding further valuables there.

The baggage master is not able to recall any circumstances connected with the trunk, which is not unreasonable as he handles so many and it is possible that those who robbed Van Wagenen relied upon the improbability of his being able to remember who obtained any particular piece of baggage. A check is the title to baggage in the eyes of the baggage man, and he is no longer concerned when he has delivered the package and received the check.

Deputy-Sheriff Crawford arrived from Mojave this morning. Yesterday he talked with Van Wagenen's cousin and one of his partners named Gilbreth. These men have been engaged with the expert in developing a group of eight claims near Mojave. Both are very anxious about Van Wagenen's disappearance and are unable to account for it in any way. They are loath to believe that he has been dealt with violently, because his long experience in mining camps and frontier towns ought to have protected him in Bakersfield. They say, too, that he was not a periodical drunkard nor a steady drinker. Only occasionally would he take whisky. They have known him for years, Gilbreth having toured the Klondike with him. He represents him as not being in the least erratic. For him to jump out of town not leaving a trace of himself, they assert, would be wholly unlike him, and his not being able to take care of himself at all times they say is not to be seriously considered."

Van Wagenen was in San Francisco in November last, and, says the Examiner, told much of his prosperity in business at Seattle while there. He had been operating a factory there for the manufacture of Alaska fur garments, and stated that one of the objects connected with his visit here was to buy machinery for the increase of his plant. He also claimed to own valuable mining claims at Randsburg and 1,600 acres of land in Hawaii.

Just before his departure from the William Tell hotel he was visited several times by a well-dressed man whom he called his cousin and who, he said, was going to the islands to look after the plantation there. The two men left for the south together, and early in January the cousin returned and called for a package which had been left at the hotel for Van Wagenen. The cousin stated that Van Wagenen was then ill with the grip at San Diego, whither the cousin was then going, but that both of them would be in San Francisco shortly. He ordered rooms prepared for both, but up to that time the cousin had never been a guest of the hotel and his name is not known there. Van Wagenen is reported as a quiet, gentlemanly fellow, who seldom left the house at night and made no display of money or valuables.

I have been afflicted with rheumatism for fourteen years and nothing seemed to give any relief. I was able to be around all the time, but constantly suffering. I had tried everything I could hear of, and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did, and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured. I am happy to say that it has not since returned.—Josh. Edgar, Germantown, Cal.

For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria, and Vancouver.

It is calculated that the men and women of to-day are nearly two inches taller than their ancestors.

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AND GET THE MOST OF THE BEST FOR THE LEAST MONEY PROPORTIONATELY

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Spring stock in Underwear, Silk, Wool and Cotton, Prints, Zephyrs, Fancy Flannelettes, Muslins, Lace Curtains, Dress Goods, etc.

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Pocket, Sporting and Hunting Knives, Carvers and Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Shears, etc. Cooks' and Butchers' Knives, Shaving Outfits a specialty

AT 78 GOVERNMENT STREET

King Salmon

Professor Prince Talks of the Salmon Fisheries of Canada.

Vividly Describes the Salmon Fisheries of British Columbia.

A most interesting lecture was delivered recently at Toronto, Canada, by Professor Prince, Dominion commissioner of fisheries. His subject was "The Salmon and Salmon Fisheries of the Dominion," and his treatment was a thoroughly popular one, and in this respect was aided by a large number of excellent lantern slides. After mentioning that it had become an important article of commerce, he said that with the sturgeon and the whale it had been classed as a royal fish, and as such was the property of the crown. It rightly came into this category, for, despite the existence of some primitive physical characteristics, it was thoroughly game. This fish, from all the record we had, was practically unknown to the ancients. Professor Prince described its anatomical structure, and pointed out the marks by which the genuine salmon could be distinguished from those of the same species which were popularly confused with it. These differences lay largely in the length of the body, the smallness of the head, the formation of the tail and the construction of the pelvic fin. Ontario, the speaker said, could claim that at one time all her streams had been salmon streams, and mighe be so again. He attributed the fact that only an occasional one was found in them now to the slaughter which had occurred in the past years to the pollution of the streams by sawdust and the construction of dams, which prevented the fish getting up them. It would require great changes to induce the salmon to return again, but it might be accomplished.

Professor Prince's description of the salmon of British Columbia, and especially of the ascent they make up the Fraser river to the spawning grounds, was particularly vivid and entertaining. He said that of the seven or eight classes of salmon in British Columbia only one was genuine. This was the steelhead, a lantern slide of which he threw on the curtain. He went into much detail in his account of the sockeye or blueback, the specimen which is most used for commercial purposes. He traced the blueback up the Fraser river, through gorges and over rapids and falls to the spawning grounds, and he drew an interesting picture of them there, fighting and rushing about in the water in the wildest possible manner. He gave an idea of the changes and modifications a salmon will undergo by a change of environment by showing the fish as it enters the river on its way to the spawning grounds. At the beginning it is the beautiful looking creature which is captured by the fishermen during the season, but as it goes up its color changes from blue to red, its scales become enlarged and its back humped, its jaws become enlarged and grotesquely curved and teeth of a savage-looking character appear.

The spawning grounds were frequented by birds and insects, which played havoc with the eggs, but despite this it was wonderful how many escaped. Professor Prince traced the progress of the fish from its embryonic condition till it left the inland waters for the sea. The salmon after being hatched usually spent two years in the stream before starting for the ocean. Their food in the ocean consisted of almost every vegetable growth found in the salt water, and of the smaller kinds of animal life—in fact, they were practically omnivorous.

In closing, the speaker said that Canada should guard her inland waters, and transmit the salmon fisheries as a priceless heritage to the future.

Professor Ramsay Wright occupied the chair.

—Frilled muslin curtains in white, cream and fancy stripes; also a large variety of muslins by the yard. Weiler Bros.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Now lying at Spratt's Wharf, Victoria, is in thorough running order, having just come off slip at Esquimalt, where she was thoroughly overhauled and painted.

For further particulars apply to PICKFORD & BLACK, Vancouver,

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Twenty-seven mules and one bell horse in the finest condition for work, with aparajos complete. This train was allowed by packers to be the best mule train that worked on the Teslin trail last season, having made one trip more than any other train on the road.

For particulars apply to J. CLEARIHUE, 26 Yates street, Victoria.

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Indian Pictures

Another Letter by the Noted Correspondent of the London Daily Mail.

G. W. Steevens Writes From Calcutta of Lord Curzon at Home.

CALCUTTA.

Government House, as you have already heard fifty times, is a copy of Kedleston Hall, the home of the Viceroy's childhood. In Derbyshire it would be a very fine seat; in India it is obviously, and at first sight, a royal palace.

Lord Wellesley began it exactly 100 years ago; at the time the directors of the East India Company were painfully shocked at his extravagance. Today it is evidently fitted for Viceroyalty just because of its dignified plainness. Behind tall iron railings, such as our great-grandfathers delighted in, it stands among heavy trees, shaven lawns, broad gravel walks, and precise flower-beds. From the Maidan you can see only the flattened dome showing over the trees, or the projection of a pillared wing between them. When you go inside, the house is close before you and above you; it seems enormous. From the corners of the central building radiate four wings; each face is a concave semi-circle. On the north front a broad flight of steps climbs to a great Ionic porch; the wings are faced with Ionic pillars; the windows between are tall oblong, of the orderly eighteenth century; the color is the

Decorous English White-Buff

of Waterloo-place and the Quadrant. Two plume-headed palms, shooting up at either side the steps to the level of the third tier of windows, are cuddled by English ivy. Curious old captured guns, from Sind or Seringapatam, are ranged before the house on blue carriages. Altogether, the aspect of Government House should make the expatriated Briton feel at home.

On the night of Lord and Lady Curzon's first state ball the expatriated Briton had full license to indulge the feeling; for nearly everybody in Calcutta must have been there. You could hardly see the ball-room for the people. Thousands of candles lighted it; the chandeliers were captured from a French ship on their way from Louis XV. to the Nizam of Hyderabad. The form of the room is a great hall divided into an inner hall and outer galleries by a quadrangle of white pillars; the dancing was in the centre, and along the galleries paraded Calcutta. Women as fair and men as brave you could see in a hundred other places, but hardly elsewhere so close a concentration of power. You could touch the coat-tails of the whole of the Central government of India. In knee-breeches and court swords were the dozen or so of men who make laws for five times the population of the British Isles, and the judges who in the last appeal administer them. In scarlet crusted with medals and stars were the generals who command an army outnumbering the total of our British soldiers. It was the

Most Aristocratic Assembly

conceivable—the very essence of aristocracy, whether you regard the fitness and fewness of the rulers or the helpless multitude of the ruled. You saw authority over near a quarter of the whole human race contained within a quadrille.

The head of the company was worthy of it. Lord Curzon seemed an aristocrat among aristocrats. Where these carried command in look and bearing he carried command-in-chief. The close-fitting uniform of a Privy Councillor, the knee-breeches and cream silk stockings, the broad ribbon of the Star of India, would be merciless to a poor figure; they showed him well-grown, well-made, and well-proportioned. Even a Hercules can be awkward, but Lord Curzon might have worn his uniform all his life. As he walked round the room he might have been a royal duke on the Pantiles; his head was high, his look lofty, his eyes bright, his color fresh, his gait slow without dislocation. He looked conscious of his dignity, without being conscious of self, as if he had been to Viceroyalty what other men only attain.

There have been Viceroys, says gossip, who shirked their social duties—who were found hidden in the library when guests began to arrive, and were hauled forth by aides-de-camp, only to slip away to bed. Lord Curzon works as hard as most men, but he is not likely to be guilty of such discourtesies.

Viceroy and Vicereine

seemed to find hospitality a pleasure as well as a duty, and Lady Curzon's brilliant beauty once more enslaved Calcutta. Politically, it is too early to forecast the new vice-reign; you can but say that it has to attack a hard task. Socially and personally it is already an assured triumph.

Most men would chafe under the harness of state; Lord Curzon appears to enjoy it. Even in the week-ends at Barrackpur it is not wholly laid aside. Barrackpur is the Viceroy's country house up the Hooghly, built and laid out in days when there was no Simla. For two hours you steam, first past the black-funnelled liners and the black-smoked chimneys, then through fleets of country boats and bathing natives, then between low banks punctuated with red and grey temples, bordered with an unbroken fringe of trees, out of which palms lift their heads daintily. Reach after reach, till the thickets part and you see long stretches of grass; you pull up at a stage wherefrom leads a path, which is a tunnel of grass. At the end you are in an English garden and park translated into India. Broad drives cleave through undulating lawns; the undulations are artificial, for the ground, like grass, is grey at this rainless season. But the bushes and creepers blossom opulently into blue and purple and scarlet. This is a botanical garden in itself, with banyan and dusty-seeded teak and pipul spreading like a pyramid. There are scores of other trees with botanical names.

Bright Green and Black,

green and red, trees swayed by the wind into bows, trees shooting bolt upright or drooping to earth, symmetrical or gadding in feathery tumult. Between them you catch vistas of the blue-bosomed Hooghly, dotted with bamboo boat-cottages, embroidered with palms and pagodas.

Here the bungalow of the suite are dotted over the garden, and the Viceroy can sometimes be almost alone. He lunches under a giant banyan tree, more than a tent—great hall of leaves storied on a hundred drooping trunks like pillars. A hall below, it is a city above; birds of every breed nestle and pipe in its branches. Kites hang and wheel round it; as the khitmatgars serve lunch they sweep down and snatch the cutlet out of the very dish. Two scarlet-tunicked servants stand waving long poles to keep them off, hopeless langor in their movements, concentrated gloom in their eyes.

Yet even here the Viceroy is still Viceroy. The half-royal ceremonial is but half relaxed; the guests await His Excellency at the table, and he leaves them there when he returns to the house. The week-end life is like the park—English translated to India.

But you cannot see all the glitter of Viceroyalty except at a party where natives also go. The scarlet and gold of the state ball is all there, and the ladies' silks and jewels—but on this night the ladies are hopelessly outshone. When you see

The Viceroy's Native Guests,

you know what the Indian Empire means. Here is the bland babu in frock-coat and gold spectacles beside the huge jack-booted soldier, jingling with the medals of every fight from Delhi to Dargai, who could break him across his knee—and would, but for the British peace. Here is a massive Afghan magnate in tall sheepskin cap and green ribbon, and there a Japanese—a real Japanese with his hair tied in a nob on top and a circlet of white twisted cotton by way of turban. Both are strangers and independent, but Government House means more to both than Buckingham Palace does. And here are scores of subjects in strange apparel, in turbans that ape every pattern of European hat—bowler, straw, wideawake, or tam o'shanter—but shame the sombre original with stripes and embroideries and shot gold. Big men and little, smooth-faced and bearded, pale yellow and dusky amber, sun-worshipper and evil-worshipper, stately and grotesque, they pass and repass, their strange thick voices mingle in your ear like creatures of a dream.

But all look intently, reverently to the figure in the gilded chair at the head of the saloon—erect, calm, and stately, rejoicing in their homage.

G. W. STEEVENS.

CHARACTER IN PIPES.

You May be "Read" by the Way You Woo "the Weed."

There is nothing that betrays a man's character more than his pipe, and if you are gifted with even a moderate share of observation you will be able to derive much amusement from exercising it in deducing the vices or virtues of an acquaintance from the means he uses to consume his tobacco.

The pipe of a methodical man is clean, free from dents or scratches, regularly colored, with its silver band carefully polished and its mouthpiece evenly worn. The pipe of the careless, go-as-you-please individual is stained and scratched, the coloring all in blotches, and one side burnt down through the smoker's careless habit of lighting the pipe at any available gas jet when he has, as usual, forgotten his matchbox.

A vain man's pipe can be told from its amber mouthpiece, and the fantastic engraving on its silver band, or from its quaint and unorthodox shape. The quiet, unassuming man smokes, as a rule, an ordinary plainly-mounted briar, with no distinctive marks.

The nervous subject bites his mouthpieces until they are through, or, if they are of horn, until they get ragged at the ends while the tobacco of an impatient man, by reason of its not being properly packed, always seems to require twice as many matches as that of anybody else.

THE CURE OF ASTHMA

Liebig's Asthma Cure will cure Asthma, Hay Asthma or Hay Fever. Hundreds of people in four continents will say so. It is a high-class medicine, endorsed by medical men, and used by the best people in all parts of the civilized world.

A free trial bottle will be sent to any sufferer by mail prepaid. If you are afflicted, send your name and address to The Liebig Co., 179 King street west, Toronto, and say you saw this free offer in the Victoria Times.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

This remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases, over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous consequences.

For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

A London dispatch says Mr. P. M. Lebreton, brother of Mrs. Lilly Langtry, the actress, has obtained a decree nisi in the divorce courts owing to his wife's misconduct with Lord Grantley, who was mulcted in costs. They were married in 1877. The suit was not defended.

It is stated that the members of the Cuban assembly, sitting at Havana, spend most of their time insulting Americans and General Gomez. They accuse each other of accepting bribes from the United States, and there are rumors of duels.

William H. Chamshire, formerly a Chinese inspector for the northern district of New York, stationed at Malone, on the Canadian border, was on Saturday held in $1,000 bail for his appearance for trial at the Circuit Court for Northern New York at Utica, March 21, on a charge of aiding and abetting in bringing into this country a number of Chinamen not legally entitled to admission.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

ANCIENT ASSYRIA.

Some Recent Finds Which Show the Greatness of the People of That Splendid Empire.

The recent discovery by the American explorer, Mr. Haynes, of a city in Northern Babylonia, the date of which he attributes to 6000 B. C., has once more directed attention to one of the most marvellous feats of recent human effort—the reconstruction of a great nation from a few bricks. The world wondered when Cuvier resurrected an entire animal from a tooth and a toe-bone; but we are less easily startled in these times. Nevertheless, it is hardly too much to say that Assyriology has opened out a new world to us, and has gravely modified our views of the origin of our race and of our civilization. Probably the recently discovered civilization of Mycenae, whence came the Homeric legends, was deeply influenced by Semitic culture obtained, through the Phoenicians, from Assyria and Babylonia. One tends to look nowadays not to Egypt, not to Vedic India, but rather to Nineveh and to Babylon as the birthplace of our art, our philosophy, and of the Greek and Roman religion; while the light which Assyriology has thrown upon the science of comparative mythology has shown us how to drive another nail into the coffin of the Hindu Kush theory of the Aryans. In other words, the hands of those are vastly strengthened who hold that there is, and has been, no common Indo-European or Aryan well race, and that the similarities between the Indo-European or "Aryan" languages might well be explained by the idea that a comparatively civilized people, probably from Northern Europe, once overran and was absorbed by many of the surrounding nations, and that their language survived in a modified form, and spread itself simply as a result of the survival of the fittest. Because a modified English is the business language of the whole east from Aden to Honolulu we need not therefore infer that the multifarious nations of that part of the world are akin to the English; and although Sanskrit had some roots in common with German, the Indian and the German are not therefore necessarily related ethnologically. But these are points beyond our present scope.

We know nothing personally of Mr. Haynes, except that he is an industrious and persevering gentleman, who has done much good work under circumstances of enormous difficulty, but perhaps we may be permitted to use his discovery as the excuse for a short sketch of a great dead nation.

What Rome was in the first century A. D., so was Assyria in the seventh century B. C. For a hundred years she had no rival. Her empire extended from the mountains of Persia, on the east, nearly as far as modern Tripoli, on the west; on the north Armenia and the wild lands south of the Caspian were conquered; and on the south tribute was taken from Arabia and Egypt. The population of the empire cannot be accurately estimated, but it probably exceeded 60 millions; it embraced all that was fertile, civilized and cultured on the world's surface. A great standing army was maintained, and recruits drawn from one quarter were compelled to serve in another, so as to lessen that idea of territorial connection and local patriotism which is so powerful a factor for good or for evil, according to the conditions of the people.

The deciphering of the cuneiform inscriptions on the bricks and contrast tablets of Babylon has completely revolutionized our ideas of the Assyrian empire; and it is to George Smith, of the British museum, that we are indebted for the first great steps in this direction. We now know that the Assyrian history of the Old Testament, though substantially correct, in its details, is not wholly satisfactory in its point of view, inasmuch as the Jews were at the most a small and unruly province of a world-wide empire, far superior to their conquerors in religion, but inferior to them in governing power and social conditions. The Old Testament Assyriology resembles a view of the British empire written by an Irishman of O'Connell's time, with the difference that the Irish took a great and honorable share in the building up of our empire, while the Jews were always oppressed and prevented from taking any active service under the Assyrians.

From 900 B.C. to 666 B.C. we have a contemporary official account of Assyrian history in the Eponym Canon. Every year was named after some great officer, such as the king, the chief justice, the commander-in-chief of the army, etc., and the officer so honored was called the limmu, or Eponym, as it is best translated. In the Eponym Canon we have the full list of these Eponyms in their succession, with the official history of the government in each year. The value of this discovery is, of course, very great. Of no other ancient nation have we a similar record, and in none other can we fix the very day and year of nearly every important event. The Eponym Canon may be called the "Government Gazette" of the Assrian empire. The great value of the Assyrian inscriptions, indeed, is that they are all unquestionably contemporary. They have not had to pass through the hands of the medaeval scribes.

Passing by the numerous inscriptions on the palace walls, which need no comment, the great library of Assurbanipal, discovered in the palace of that monarch at Nineveh, is the next important source of our knowledge. In this library we find various books of grammar of the Assyrian language, with dictionaries (syllabaries), and other aids to scholarship, written for little Assyrian schoolboys thousands of years ago, and proving equally useful to the plodding Englishmen who now pore over them at the British Museum. There is also a gigantic encyclopaedia, embracing apparently all Assyrian knowledge at the time of Assur's greatest glory; and there are many religious and scientific works. From the literary point of view this library has proved a great addition to our sources of legend.

But it is to the Contract Tablets of Baylon that we are chiefly indebted for our knowledge of social life under the Great Empire, and some of the facts are sufficiently remarkable. A contract tablet is a brick, upon which a record of some business transaction has been inscribed, and which has then been baked. Frequently these bricks are enclosed in a small earthenware case, and many thousands have been discovered in the ruins of Babylon. Most of these are of the empire; but some are not, and, in any case, the mode of life and social conditions of the people could not have changed very greatly. The contract tablets deal with law reports, decisions of judges, leases and land sales, marriages and divorces, medical prescriptions, banking transactions, in fact almost every conceivable aspect of national and individual life. There is nothing else like them in the history of ancient nations. We make no doubt that were Dr. Budge in the fifth century B. C. he would soon be able to make a very excellent living at the Baylonian bar on the strength of the information contained in the contract tablets.

These are our chief authorities; let us glance at our results. The first thing that strikes us is the worthlessness of the Greek historians of Assyria. Not a word that is in Herodotus about Babylon can be accepted as unreservedly true; while Diodorus is as bad. Queen Semiramis, for instance, fades into thin air; there never was such a person. Her whole story is a foolish pun on the word Hammurabi, which means "dove," and was the name of the real but very mild-mannered wife of one of the earlier kings—a woman about as like the fabled Semiramis as chalk is to cheese. Passing from fiction to fact, we first notice a remarkable contrast between Nineveh and Babylon. Old as Nineveh was, Babylon was older; but she was unable to resist the aggressive and organized energy of her northern neighbor, and was conquered irrevocably by Sargon in 725 B. C. For revolting once again, Sennacherib destroyed Babylon utterly in 691 B.C.; and it was left for his great son, Esarhaddon, the greatest of the Assyrians, to rebuild it after 20 years.

Assyria waned and fell in 606 B. C., and a short-lived brilliant Babylonian empire flashed out under the genius of Nebuchadnezzar. Then it, too, fell, and Babylon became subject once more to Medes and Persians, Achaemenidae and Seleucidae, Greeks and Romans. But Babylon was for a thousand years the literary centre of the world, and the great College at Borsippa, one of her suburbs, was far in evidence of all contemporary thought and science. Exactly what the Babylonian priests knew we can never tell, unless the records be found; but the great library of Assurbanipal seems to show that their learning was a curious compound of science and superstition. A man who feared an evil spirit in a yellow dog, and could calculate an eclipse to the minute; who saw a demon in the southwest wind, and could rise to the heights of art and architecture demanded by Nebuchadnezzar, must have possessed a remarkable character, one which it is now beyond our power even to conceive.

In Nineveh, on the other hand, the government was military; the army was large, highly organized, disciplined, and ready to strike a crushing blow at any corner of the empire. Its organization must have been very good. If under Napoleon I. every private carried a field-marshal's baton in his knapsack, so we might well say that under the Assyrian government the most obscure individual might rise to the highest position. The secret of the Assyrian power seems to have been the extraordinary faculty consistently possessed by the government for recognizing ability in its humblest officers, and the courage with which the teachings of this faculty were put into execution.

Babylon under Nebuchadnezzar, and Nineveh under Esarhaddon, certainly had no less than a million inhabitants; each city was surrounded by gigantic walls and earthworks. The eastern walls of Nineveh, which were exposed to attack from Media, were perhaps the greatest ever raised—a hundred feet high, 30 feet thick, and many miles in length, is a moderate estimate of their dimensions. The story goes that Nineveh held out against her manifold enemies for two years, and that even then she would perhaps not have been captured but that the Tigris rose in flood and undermined a corner of the walls, forming a breach through which Medes, Persian, Babylonian, Scythian, and Egyptian could rush in; and that then the last of the kings, with the true unconquerable spirit of old Asshur, betook himself to his palace, defended himself to the last, and then set fire to his home and perished with it. As to the truth or otherwise of this story, we cannot now speak; there are no records. There are no signs of the destruction of the wall by a flood; but the river may have changed its course, and the remains are in places uncertain. The palaces certainly have been destroyed by fire, but the conquerors may have done that. However, the mere fact that such a story could have arisen among Assyria's enemies shows the impression that her stern and indomitable courage must have made upon them.

Let us turn now to milder scenes—to the contract tablets. In the first place, our friend the Babylonian marriage-market turns out to be another effort of the Greek imagination. The position of women in Babylon and to a lesser extent in Nineveh—was very much the same as it is with us to-day. One of the most astounding things in history is, that in this great eastern monarchy of 600 years before Christ women had attained to a position which they have only reached in the most enlightened nations of Europe within the last 50 years. They could own, buy and sell all property; they had estates separate from their husbands; they could bring and defend actions at law in their own names; they could sue for divorce; many branches of trade were open to them; and there was practically monogamy, though concubinage seems to have been occasionally recognized, as it was indeed in the latter days of Rome. It is extraordinary that this dead empire was so enlightened, when we consider the condition of women in the east to-day.

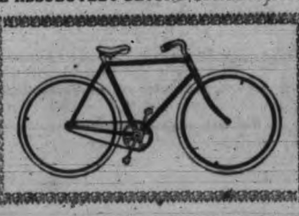
The Semites have always been great financiers; and in the contract tablets we find the germs of all our banking system. Promissory notes, bills of exchange, drafts and some say even cheques seem to have existed in a fairly well developed form; while the Australian heart will beat sympathetically at the mention of a Babylonian national debt. The Messrs. Egibi seem to have been the Bank of England of those days, and they advanced the government funds for its numerous wars. In the early ages war used to pay for itself; but later, when a great organized army had to be maintained, there seems to have been some difficulty in meeting expenses out of revenue, and there are occasional references to advances made by the Egibis to the government. The whole matter is very interesting, and one awaits the publication of further details.

One turns with regret from the fascinating study of this great nation—this nation which was dead for 25 centuries, and of which it could be said 70 years ago that "a glass case 3ft. by 2ft. contains all that remains of the Assyrian empire."—M., by the Sydney Morning Herald.

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THE FARMER

Infection of Milk at Factories.

The conditions which may lead to seeding of the milk with evil forms of bacteria at the factory are allied to those which existed at the farms or milk sheds. The factory utensils and the milk itself in the vat may be seeded from dust arising from the roads, from filthy factory surroundings such as stagnant putrefying pools, gutters, drains or whey tanks; from uncleansed floors, walls and the like. Such dust is dangerous in the factory for the same reason that it was dangerous at the farm i.e., owing to its bacterial contents. Can the dust which arises from the stirring up of the drying contents of a stagnant putrescent pool or a gutter overgrown with bacterial slime, can such dust be harmless if it falls into a vat or upon the utensils used in the vats? It is quite true that such minute amounts may obtain entry as to be practically harmless in competition with other or desirable forms present, yet not infrequently we will have some harmful change resulting. Of this I will quote an instance later.

Besides dust another source of infection at the factory is the water used. If the factory water supply comes from a well (or other source) so made as to receive no surface washings, or become a recipient for the contents of drains of any kind or the overflow of whey tanks, then, of course, there is not the slightest danger of the water. But if the reverse be true, then the water must become a source of infection at times as this water is used for washing the vats and other utensils and sometimes for washing curd.

Breadstuffs.

The value of the wheat, flour, oats, barley, &c., imported into Great Britain during the year 1896 was $256,960,404.

The following is a list of the chief countries from which the imports were obtained, with the value of the quantities furnished by each:

Countries.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.
Canada	$ 3,973,570	$ 10,954,009
Other British possessions	2,448	310,556
United States	33,628,120	$4,402,528
Russia	24,513	50,120,282
Germany	321,010	3,710,337
France	3,544 105	500,527
Austrian Territories	3,739,498	212,736
Argentine Republic	57,052	20,695,303
India		3,445,203
Roumania		15,431,218
Turkey		9,300,856
Chili		4,656,304
Other foreign countries	218,621	8,241,882
	$44,908,982	$212,051,422

Canadian wheat has an excellent reputation; but I fear that there is a good deal of truth in the allegation made by farmers, particularly in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, that the best qualities of Canadian wheat are degraded in transit through the United States, and are used to grade up inferior wheat before it is delivered to the British millers. It would be of undoubted advantage to Canadian wheat growers if the bulk of the wheat crop could be handled through Canadian channels. Not only would the profits which arise from transportation be a direct source of revenue to Canadians, but the matchless quantity of our wheat for breadmaking, if kept unmixed with lower grades, would soon win a more decided preference and a relative advance in price.

I found Canadian flour steadily gaining ground, as flour from which bakers can make not only the best quality of bread, but also the largest quantity per barrel. The flour milling interest in Canada is intimately connected with agriculture and is a very important one. There are not less than 2,500 mills, employing over 9,000 men, and the yearly output from them is estimated at over $50,000,000. Of course that depends a great deal upon the value of wheat per bushel and of flour per barrel. If the largest part of the wheat available for export could be ground into flour before it is exported from Canada, there would be decided advantage in leaving the bran and shorts in the country to be fed to herds of cattle and pigs. In that case also there would be less liability of any mixing which would lower the grade and prevent the Canadian product from receiving credit for its own quality.

Under the direction of Prof. T. S. C. Lowe, of Los Angeles, Cal., a series of experiments are to be made at artificial rain-making. A committee has been appointed by the Chamber of Commerce there to raise $5,000, the amount deemed necessary for an apparatus and chemicals for bombarding the skies. Rain is very much needed.

A polite Chinaman considers it a breach of etiquette to wear spectacles in company.

It is a popular belief that a holly bush planted near a dwelling protects the house from lightning.

Through English Eyes

A Second Letter From Rev. Thos. Champness From This City.

He Gives His Opinion on "Angels Without Wings" and Other Subjects.

Following is a second letter addressed by Rev. Thos. Champness to his paper, "The Joyful News," dated from Victoria on November 24th:

My Dear Friends: One of the things in which Methodist resemble each other all the world over, is the delight they take in persuading strangers to help them to raise money. The postmaster of Victoria is the superintendent of the Sunday school, and it occurred to him that the presence of a visitor from the old country might be utilized to get as much money as would help to add to the number of books in the Sunday school library, so I was asked to give a talk at the Centenary Church, and make a collection for this object, which I did. It was a day of rain and wind, and the night was worthy of the day. To my great surprise, there was a goodly company of people present. At the outset, I told them that one of my earliest sorrows was associated with a library. At the first proper day school I attended, when about seven years of age, I very much wished to be allowed to take books out of their library, and well remember how I ventured, with a beating heart, to ask the master to grant me this boon. He looked surprised at my request, and told me that I was too small! He little knew the dire distress I suffered. It was with many tears I told my trouble to my sympathising mother, who had some difficulty in comforting her wee lad.

I asked that, as my fee, they would grant me the favor that no child who desired a book should be denied his request, and obtained a promise to that effect. There were many present from the old country, who listened with wondrous patience to an hour's rambling talk. Among them was one formerly of the Banbury circuit, afterwards a great friend to the ministers in the Windsor circuit, and I should judge ever ready yet, to the extent of her ability, to help all the good work that is going on around her.

Another night we attended a lecture in a sort of theatre, given by one of Canada's most eloquent sons, the pastor of the Metropolitan Church in Victoria. His subject was 'Angels Without Wings." He is witty and wise, as well as winsome, and discoursed in eloquent strains for an hour and a half. I am not sure that I dare say, in Canada, that I thought the lecture would have been better if it had been judiciously pruned, and had finished in the hour! It is very likely that men of my type, who owe some of their popularity to their brevity, are not able to realise the value of oratory, so I will say no more than that Methodism in Canada is proud, and does well to be proud, of this gifted preacher and lecturer.

And now a word upon a very different subject. Some of our readers will be asking if I think it worth while to leave England to seek gold? It does not take long for me to reply; I would not go through the hardships of gold mining for all that was ever got out of the earth. But, then, I am one of the men who don't think riches add to happiness, and therefore am not a reliable witness. However, let me say that only those should come out who have good health, who can dig like a navvy, and cook their own food, and have money enough to pay for many a meal till the gold is found, and that at a price that would make you feel you are eating gold. At Dawson city a friend of mine paid ten shillings for a meal! Prices are more reasonable now, but everything is yet much dearer than at home, though wages are high. An ordinary miner, in the common mines, would earn from fifteen to twenty shillings a day, but at Klondike he would earn, if he could secure a claim for himself, three pounds a day in the same kind of mine. If he had machinery, of course he could earn very much more. It is more than likely that British Columbia will attract the capital and industry of the nations and become a great nation so far as material wealth is concerned, but there may be the parasite as well. Gold covers itself with that which eats out its vitals. Cunning, greed, violence and luxury are here, as elsewhere, the companions of wealth obtained quickly!

Let me say once more that the conditions of mining are the reverses of comfortable, and that none should go in the pursuit of gold but those who have physical vigor, and are prepared to endure hardness. The other day I was in conversation with a man who has had great practical experience, as well as abundant oportunities for observation. He told me, among other things, that he has seen many a full-grown Englishman weep like a child because his money was spent and he had been unable to secure a claim where the gold found would keep him from starvation! On the other hand, some have been very fortunate, and have made a great haul. I wish I could say they were much better for it. Still the man who can work, and has a little capital, has a chance of doing well if he is steady, and I have no doubt that a brilliant future awaits British Columbia. Yours very truly,

THOMAS CHAMPNESS.

A COMPLETE PRODUCTION.

Lewis Morrison in "Faust" at the Victoria on Tuesday Evening.

A cardinal point in the coming production of "Faust" is its magnificent scenic completeness. Never in the history of this famous play has it been presented here in as perfectly uniform a manner as now. From the time the curtain rises upon the dark sepulchral cell of Doctor Faustus, until it falls upon the beautiful tableaux of the "Apotheosis," it is a series of elaborate spectacular transformations, ranging from ecclesiastic solemnity to diabolical weirdness. Special attention has been given to the electrical and mechanical features. In the garden scene an electrical display of dazzling splendor is introduced, pronounced to be the most novel ever presented upon the stage. Again in the Brocken scene, all the skill and ingenuity of the stage mechanic's art is brought into requisition, in addition to a representation of many new and startling electrical effects. As a positive guarantee that these effects will be presented as advertised, two complete sets of batteries are carried by the company, so that in the event of an accident occurring no disappointment will be experienced in witnessing this, the greatest spectacular production of "Faust" ever given. Lewis Morrison, the original "Mephisto," will appear in the character that has made him famous, and will upon this occasion make his farewell bow in this wonderful play. The supporting company is of exceptional merit, and the musical features are especially meritorious.

Western Australia has an act in force prohibiting the landing of any one who can not write out a given passage in English.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times," Victoria, B.C.

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KNIGHT'S STATIONERY STORE, 75 Yates street.
MRS. MULLIGAN'S STATIONERY STORE, 46½ Government street.
VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 61 Government street.
T. N. HIBBEN & COMPANY, 60 Government street.
F. CAMPBELL, Tobacconist, 92 Government street.
GEO. MARSDEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government.
H. W. WALKER (Switch Grocery), Esquimalt road.
W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.
MRS. CROOK, Victoria West post-office.
GEO. J. COOK, Victoria West.
T. REDDING, Craigflower road, Victoria West.

WHOSE OX IS GORED?

Vancouver people are far-famed for a quality that does them honor. They are intensely devoted to the interests of their beautiful city. Public opinion in Vancouver might be crystallized into a parody upon the celebrated utterance of Georges Jacques Danton, the "minister of the French Revolution." He said in his famous peroration: "De l'audace, encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace." Vancouver people act, even if they do not exactly say: "Vancouver, again Vancouver and always Vancouver." Who shall blame them? Is that not the true spirit of citizens? Vancouver flourishes like a green bay tree because its citizens act and think in that way.

Now, within the past few days a question of very great interest to Vancouver has come before the people. Deadman's Island, lying at the extreme southeast corner of Stanley park, and facing the docks and the west-end dwelling quarter of the city, where the palatial residences of Georgia street ornament the slope, is desired by a wealthy company as the site for a sawmill, which is to do business on a scale perhaps equal to that of any sawmill in the province. At first blush the proposal looked like a splendid thing for Vancouver, but mighty was the howl of anger and disapproval that arose from the property owners down by the park bridge, and from the householders along the west-end slope. The thing was denounced as an "outrage," an "injustice," a "monstrous imposition" and several other heavy-weight articles of objection. Public feeling passed through all the stages of excitement; the Trades and Labor Council gave its vote against the placing of that sawmill upon the island, and the pleaders for the negative felt that their case was unassailable. But calmer thoughts have come—why they did not come sooner is the strange thing.

Here is the matter, shorn of the stump orators' verbiage and the agitators' self-destructive logic, of which there has been a copious supply on tap in Vancouver for some days back. The placing of that mill on Deadman's Island will bring to Vancouver from two hundred to five hundred workmen and their families; it will mean the spending of thousands of dollars in the city; it will bring lumber ships and steamers to the port, and they will replenish their stores there, and their crews will spend a portion of their pay in the city; it will cause other industries to spring up, such, for instance, as the manufacture of wooden ware, builders' supplies and so forth. Any way one looks at it the coming of that wealthy company and their mill to Vancouver will be a distinct boon to the town.

Had the proposal been to place the mill down Mount Pleasant way, over at False Creek or anywhere else in the middle of the workmen's residence quarter, would the denizens of the west-end have risen in their righteous wrath, etc., etc., and declared that "they would drain their dearest veins but the workmen should be free" from the annoyance of having their view spoiled by the smoke of an extra mill and their ears rasped with the day-long music of the buzz-saw and the C. sharp selections of the mill whistle? Of course they would; every body knows how passionately the west-ender loves his dear brother in moleskins who lives in the east-end poor-quarter, and how sad it makes the well-to-do to see anything like injustice done to the horny handed son of toil. It hath been ever thus, and so shall it be (probably) world without end, amen.

Anyhow, Vancouver opinion has had time to cool off, and those who were loudest in their denunciations of the proposed outrage are now glad to listen to the still small voice of the odd fellows who "think some" before they "talk any." Most of the denunciators are now a wee bit ashamed of themselves, as it looks suspiciously as if they had been spending their God-given energies and voices in an intensely selfish cause. The Trades and Labor Council have thought the matter over coolly and have come to the conclusion that their first resolution was wrong; they have passed another in favor of the sawmill company coming in with its thousands of hard cash and hundreds of stalwart workingmen to add to Vancouver's prosperity.

No doubt the company are amused at all this, and may be trying to recollect which of the numerous characters in the fascinating novels of the late Charles Dickens gave utterance to that sublime truth: "The public is a hass—a hass, sir!"

LT.-COL. PRIOR CONDEMNED.

When Lieut.-Colonel Prior was Controller of Inland Revenue a scandal took place in connection with purchasing offices in his department. A notorious case at Sorel, in which the department, the Controller and outside parties figured came to light some time ago. The Montreal Gazette fell into the mistake that Sir Henri Joly was responsible, but finding out its error publishes the following editorial:

"In justice to Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, and the government to which he belongs, it is necessary to say that the scandal which was ventilated in the Superior Court, in connection with the case of Latraverse vs. Morgan, did not take place under the present Minister of Inland Revenue, or under the present government, though such was understood to be the case when yesterday's article was written. The affair and all that was condemnable about it occurred under the late Conservative government, and Conservatives, and not Liberals, were responsible for it. It is only to be added that, as it has been exposed through the recent law suit, it was a thoroughly discreditable piece of business, showing that those connected with it were unfit to hold public office."

CANADIAN MILITIA.

Major Hutton is talking plain common sense to the Canadians at the present time. He is not satisfied with the state of our militia, and he is apparently determined to keep on agitating till an improvement is made. Many a time in these columns we have urged the advisability of putting the Canadian defences upon a practical footing against possible contingencies and emergencies in the future. The subject is one very close to all Canadians who desire to see their country occupying the position that Britain's senior dependency ought to occupy. We argued from the civilian's standpoint, of course, and it is a little pleasing to find so high an authority upon military matters arguing along the same lines.

We believe Major-General Hutton is right when he says there is far too much of a disposition amongst Canadians to lean back and trust in the Mother country to defend them in the dark hour of war. Canadian military affairs are in a state of temporary paralysis, says the General. What is wanted is an effective army, capable of marching at the first alarm to the defence of the country. That army would have to be numerically strong, scientifically trained and scientifically equipped. Modern tactics and modern arms and modern commissariat and medical service would be required. Sad to say, Canada has scarcely any of that just now; there are arms in the hands of our men that long ago became obsolete; our officers, so General Hutton says, are uninstructed in military duties such as would be absolutely necessary in the field; consequently the men cannot be expected to be in an efficient state. Without wishing to indulge in any alarmist outcries, may we not say that the position is alarming?

Puissant as is the grand old country on land and sea it is unfair, unmanly of any dependency to lean so heavily upon that mighty strength. In the event of a great war with a first-class modern power that force would be fully engaged for vital defence; each colony would then have to spring to arms and defend its soil from the invaders with the best of its powers. Canada put down the Riel rebellion, crushed the Fenian raid and repelled the American forces; defeat has never stained our Canadian arms or lowered our Canadian banner, and strong will be the foe that ever does it. Nevertheless, of what avail are valor, patriotism's high fire and individual sacrifice in face of a powerful, trained enemy equipped with all that makes a modern army terrible?

No doubt should the occasion arise this week, this month, this year, from Canada's busy cities, from her great forests, her mountains and her mines there would pour forth battalions of men magnificent in their manly strength, and eager to march under the standard of the Dominion to battle for their own Canadian home; but untrained to the use of the intricate arms with which modern fights are won, ignorant of the delicate details of modern warfare, would it not be unavailing for them to meet trained hosts? There is no question that Canada should prepare. We are to have a great surplus this year as a result of intelligent statesmanship. Could a portion of that fund be better spent than in putting Canada, without any further delay, into such a posture of defence that possible foes would "beware of entrance to a quarrel" with her, should that eventuality arise at which Major-General Hutton hinted in his speech in Toronto on Saturday night?

We have the money, we have the men; we lack organization, training, guidance from experts like General Hutton. It is Canada's duty to attend to this matter in peace and leisure, before the grim necessity, when war comes thundering at her gates, shall compel her to do it in haste.

DEATH OF A BENEFACTOR.

He who "personally conducted" parties of Britons and Americans into all the odd corners of the globe, and showed them the "lions" of earth, from her majesty the Sphinx to the Lakes of Killarney, has just been himself personally conducted by Grandfather Charon across the stream which found no place on the list of tours so successfully managed by the deceased and his great firm.

J. M. Cook is dead, and England has lost a son whose life-work was unique. He must have been great, for he has had many imitators, though none to surpass or even approach him in his own line of work.

He was born in the Midlands of England, and when a young man he undertook to manage all the arrangements for a Sunday school excursion from his own town to another some miles distant. So satisfactorily did he carry out his contract that he determined to try again; the next time a somewhat more ambitious attempt, from Nottingham to Manchester, we think. Then Cook recognized the pleasant fact that he had discovered what nature meant him for. He began in a small way to advertise—he was always an ardent believer in the virtue of newspaper advertising, and he practically made his fortune out of it (verb sap.). Gradually his business grew, his tours included England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland. He shifted his headquarters to London and established branches in all the principal cities and towns of the United Kingdom. Then came the continental tours; first up the Rhine, to Paris, Normandy, Brussels, field of Waterloo; then to Switzerland, Berlin, Vienna, Rome; then all the Mediterranean, European, African and Asian sides of it.

And so on, and so on till Cook reached the pinnacle of his achievements when he personally conducted a big party to the battle-fields of Matabeleland so soon after the fighting that the unburied corpses of the slain still dotted the places of struggle. That was before Bulawayo became a town, before the railway was extended from the south, and before the traders, usually the hardy pioneers of British civilization, had had time to unpack or sell a tuppenny bandana handkerchief to a native king for a hundred pounds' worth of pelts or ivory. That feat of Cook's simply "knocked out" his competitors in the business, and gave the house a name that will live long.

His agents took parties up the Nile on the very heels of some of the earlier Soudan campaigns, and to the China seas to view the battle-fields where the Japanese thrashed the Mongolian armies. Cook was almost the incarnation of the British spirit of enterprise. The famous firm can now take a man anywhere he wants to go, whether to hunt lion, and giraffe and hartbeest along the banks of the Zambesi, shoot musk-ox around the Great Slave Lake, pot tigers from a howdah in the Sunderbunds of the Hooghly, or just to go and drop a sentimental tear amid the scenes where the lovely Trilby once trod with her matchless feet and exclaimed: "Oh, maie aie!" so delightfully, in the Quartier Latin—and at a fee far below anything the hunter or sentimentalist could possibly manage to do it for himself.

J. M. Cook is a name that stands for much, and all Englishmen may be proud of him and his successes in a strange field of enterprise. He was one of those men who deserve to be remembered gratefully, for the things he did were wonderful and useful.

Any change in the weather that the local authorities on that subject may see their way clear to make will be thankfully accepted, and the public will ever pray, etc., etc. Yesterday was springlike; we expect a bushel and a half of very nice crisp poems on vernal topics in the course of a few days. We have lots of room for 'em—our basket is generous in size, and even at the bottom there is room. One original fellow has sent us a poem in old English beginning:

"Somer ist icomen in,
Swete sing cuckoo."

That sounds "awfully" familiar, somehow; something like a Canterbury Tale that has been told.

Mr. John Kensit, the anti-ritualist who has been causing such a stir in England lately, has been asked to stand for East Manchester in opposition to Mr. A. J. Balfour. If we may risk an opinion it is that Kensit will certainly lose his deposit if he should be foolish enough to stand.

We are informed by one who ought to know that this will be the greatest cycling year ever seen in Victoria. All the world and his wife, and as many of the family as are able to balance themselves on the edge of the cradle without falling off, are "going in for" wheels. So be it; the more the merrier.

—Smoke union made cigars.

OBSERVATIONS.

By the way, Mr. Mayor, what about that pavement on Fort street? It looks bad to see a danger signal stuck in a cavity at one of the principal corners in the city. The thoroughfare is in wretched condition and some evidence of proceeding with the promised work would be very gratifying.

* * *

Speaking of paving reminds me of the difficulty of finding two cities that are in accord in regard to the most suitable materials for road-making. Toronto says blocks are no good, while Vancouver is certain asphalt is a failure. Probably it depends somewhat on the manner of putting the material down.

* * *

The City Council have a knotty problem on their hands just now. The question of increased taxation is a matter that requires to be very tenderly handled, for no matter what may be done there will surely be a protest from some quarter. "Observer's" opinion is that taxation of commercial or industrial concerns to any great extent is a huge mistake to any municipality, for it drives business to places where the channels are not so obstructed. This has the effect of lowering rents, so that the tax comes on the landowner in the end. It is a matter which is worthy of careful study.

* * *

There are said to be between 1,500 and 2,000 bicyclists in Victoria, probably less than 100 of whom belong to the two clubs; yet the Committee of Fifty think that on the petition of the smaller number the City Council should levy a tax of $2 on all wheels. That would indeed be a case of the tail wagging the dog.

* * *

The Conservatives of the Dominion are agitating for a convention to decide on a policy to appeal to the electors on at the next general election. It is time. Mr. Foster has retired from his position in opposition to "giving something for nothing" to Britain, and now favors cultivating the preferential trade idea of the Liberals. But Charles the Younger, the impetuous knight from British Columbia, has not retracted that celebrated speech in which he expressed his horror of having any dealings with a people who had been driven from the civilized markets of the world and were forcing their wares on the barbarous peoples of remote parts of the globe at the mouths of cannon and the points of bayonets.

* * *

It is understood that Sir Charles has taken up his residence in Vancouver and will be found opposed to Geo. R. Maxwell, M.P., at the next Dominion election. When the fiery young knight takes to the lists and couches his lance against Vancouver's untamed Gael how the fur will fly!

* * *

That the Deadman's Island war in Vancouver is no joke but a very serious matter after all is proven by a wail published in the World, written by one of the fair daughters of the Terminal City. Here is a sample of it:

A GIRL'S LAMENT.

We think we've the finest harbor
On the whole Pacific coast,
Where the great ocean liners—
Our city's pride and boast—
Look down in silent majesty
On the many tiny craft
Which creep along their towering sides,
From flying skiff to raft.

But your flying days are over,
Little boatlets, you must go;
You can't fly through floating driftwood
Or climb booms of logs, you know.

In summer just at sunset
We float o'er calm full tide,
Up to the park to hear the band,
And there at anchor ride,
Secure from any danger
In our frail canoe recline;
But with mills on Deadman's Island
Those days are "auld lang syne."

Good-bye, little canoelet,
Our band boys are no more—
Not drowned on the "banks of the Wabash,"
But by the sawmill's roar.
* * * * * * *
Once we nestled in downy cushions,
With a blanket for the dew,
A box of chocolate for the girls
And the boys a cigaroo;
But when that mill they talk about—
I hope it's only talk—
Is there on Deadman's Island,
To the park we'll have to walk.

Put the cushions on the sofa,
The blankets on the bed,
Send the canoe down to Victoria—
Our summer's fun is dead.
* * * * * * *

—K.

OBSERVER.

THE STREET SPRINKLING CONTRACT.

To the Editor: I noticed in a recent issue of the Times the contract for street sprinkling for the coming summer has been awarded to Mr. Monk, at 40 cents per team per hour. I also noticed in Saturday's Times the same contract was held last year by Mr. Lindsay at 45 cents, and I understand both Mr. Lindsay and the Transfer Company were applicants for the contract this year. Now, I think injustice has been done local firms by the council's action, and that if they had been in possession of the facts, they would have hesitated before awarding the contract. While no objection can be taken to Mr. Monk, personally, he lives outside the limits, and does not, so far as I am aware, contribute one cent to the city revenue. This enables him to take contracts at a much lower rate than firms having their headquarters in the city and contributing heavily to its revenue in taxes. These facts, in my opinion, should have been considered by the board of aldermen before they awarded the contract. I am informed the contract has not yet been signed, and I hope it is not too late to rectify the mistake. If this city is to continue a prosperous one, reasonable encouragement must be given to our own firms.

VICTORIAN.

A girl in England recently drowned herself because some "professor of palmistry" had 'read the lines of her hand," and had predicted trouble for her. She was scared into self-murder by his reckless prophecy. Then her father, deploring her "silly faith" in what he declared was idle folly, tried to find her body by throwing into the pond a loaf of bread ballasted with quicksilver, believing the loaf would "jump around' when it floated over the spot where she lay.

A United States war veteran of Binghamton, N. Y., has won fame and lost a pension by figuring in the press as the happy man who took Blank's Liver Pills and was completely cured. The government cut off the $20 a month he was receiving for disability caused by liver trouble.

SPENCER'S.

An Event in Shoes.

WE SHOW TO-DAY

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Laird's Shoes for Ladies

AND STRONG

Garfields for Gentlemen.

We consider these makers the finest in America, and have secured a share of their manufactures for our Victoria customers.

Among the Ladies' Shoes is a specially stylish Patent Leather Boot, Silk Vesting Top, Louis XV. Heel, and made on one of the newest lasts. Another is a Beautifully Finished French Kid Boot, Louis XV. Heel. Among them are Satin and Patent Leather Slippers, Black and Chocolate Vici Kid Oxfords, some with Silk Tops, others All Kid.

One of the most noticeable of the Men's Shoes is a French Patent Leather Goodyear Welt, with the new Victor Toe. Besides these, there are Black and Chocolate Vici Kid Shoes with Silk Tops, and Tan Box Calf, Goodyear Welt, English Oak Tan Soles. Also

The Non-Aqua Boot

ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF.

And at present very reasonable. It is hard to adequately describe this line of fine shoes, but we show some of the styles in our Government street window, and will be very pleased to show the stock in the department. We have taken great care in the selection, and do not think that any finer goods can be procured in any city, no matter what its size. While the prices are not low, we have marked them with as little profit as possible, and would suggest an early selection before we run out of sizes.

The Very Best Tea for the KLONDYKE because one pound will go as far as two pounds of cheaper teas.
It never loses its great strength and exquisite flavor, for it is packed in air-tight packets.



ERSKINE, WALL & CO., Victoria, Sole Local Agents.

A fibre bath, followed by honest frictional brilliance.
The life and glory of leather.



SLATER SHOE POLISH



Black or colored leather.
For Ladies, Gentlemens or Childrens Shoes.

Victoria Shoe Co., J. H. Baker and J. Fullerton, Sole Local Agents.

A CLEVER INVENTION.

Mr. Thomas Shaw Invents a New Retort Door for Canneries.

At the Marine Engine Works there is on view a new retort door invented by Mr. Thomas Shaw, the well-known mechanic. It is intended for use in canneries or any place where an air tight or water tight door is required.

Under the old plan it took some 20 minutes to close a door after being once opened and only then under great difficulties. Mr. Shaw's patent has completely done away with that waste of time and energy and the door can be closed and a steam joint made in the marvellously short space of 60 seconds. The door is built of solid iron and revolves on enormous hinges, which turn with a lever with a very small amount of pressure. The parts of the retort are most simple and if by any chance they should go wrong can be replaced at a minute's notice. The retorts will be placed in the same position as the old ones, and the track of the retort will be placed level with the track of the floor, the cars, therefore, being able to enter and come out as before without alteration.

The invention will undoubtedly be hailed with great satisfaction by the cannery men and should prove a pronounced success. For the convenience of those interested Mr. Shaw wishes to state that steam will be up each day any time after 10 a.m., when the door can be seen at work.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Full Court commenced its regular March sittings this morning. Many counsel were in attendance, and amongst those many from the Mainland.

Wolfe v. Nelson Electric Light Co.—In this case the defendants appealed from an order of Mr. Forin, allowing plaintiffs to enter summary judgment against the defendant in a County Court action. The appeal was allowed with costs. L. P. Duff for appellants, and A. E. McPhillips for respondents.

Scott v. Rogers.—The husband of the plaintiff was killed in a collision on the Fraser river between the steamer Robert Dunsmuir and a fishing boat. At the trial the jury allowed plaintiff $1,200 damages, and the defendants now apply for a new trial. Aulay Morrison for appellant, and Alexander Henderson for respondent.

Chief Justice McColl made an order confirming the sale of the Manauense to Williamson & Son, the mortgagees, for £11,000, and the launches for £800. F. Peters, Q.C., for plaintiffs, and J. M. Bradburn for defendants.

To All Native Sons.

A meeting of Native Sons of British Columbia will be held at Pioneer Hall, Broad street, on Wednesday next, 8th March, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of organizing a society; receiving the report of the preliminary committee appointed to draft a constitution and for the election of officers.

All Native Sons are particularly requested to attend.

In union there is strength.

J. Stuart Yates. Arthur E. Haynes.
Frank Higgins. S. D. Schultz.
C. C. Pemberton. H. Nugent Short.
E. Harry Healy. Arthur D. Crease.
Preliminary Committee.

Dated 1st March, 1899.

DRIVEN FROM HOME.

Charleston Is Flooded and Thousands of People Leave Their Residences.

Charleston, W. Va., March 6.—The city is still nearly half submerged, but the river is steadily falling at the rate of two inches an hour, having receded about three feet already. It is estimated that five thousand people have been driven from their homes and will not be able to return for several days. All trains on the Big Sandy division of the Chesapeake and Ohio are suspended on account of landslides. At Richmond, Va., the James river was on the rampage last night, and high water mark was reached at 4:30 this afternoon. At Columbia the water reached 32 feet, being two feet higher than the flood of 1889. The lower part of the city is flooded, but small damage is being done, as the residents were prepared.

DEATH OF MRS. STEVENSON.

Bloomington, Ills., March 6.—Mrs. Sarah Stevenson, mother of former Vice-President Stevenson, died this morning after an illness of several weeks. She was fifty years of age.

WANTS.

WANTED—A competent person to assist with children; also house-maid. Apply Mrs. Simon Leiser, 99 Pandora street.

WANTED—Employers in need of practically trained office assistants, bookkeepers, stenographers, typewriters, etc. Please call at the Columbia Commercial College, Vancouver, B. C. H. B. A. Vogel, principal.

FOR SALE.

BLACK MINORCA EGGS for hatching. G. F. Watson, 159 Fernwood road.

EGGS, from choice Silver-laced Wyandottes, $1 per sitting. Mrs. R. M. Palmer; orders to be left at Dixi Ross & Co.

COW FOR SALE — Newly calved, good milker. Apply to C. A. Goodwin, Swan Lake.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE in all B. C. mines at lowest quotations; houses and lots in all parts of the city. A. W. More & Co., Brokers, 86 Government street.

TO LET.

TO LET—Five cottages of five and six rooms each, one furnished cottage (four rooms), and 6-roomed house, Fernwood road; also house and three acres. Apply 5 Centre road, Spring Ridge.

TO LET—Two suites, well furnished, electric light, bath, etc.; with or without board. M. Walt, the Vernon.

SOCIETIES.

VICTORIA COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, meets first Thursday in every month at Masonic Temple, Douglas street, at 7:30 p.m.
B. S. ODDY, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND—Classes in all stages; $3 for eight lessons in classes of not more than four; eight individual lessons for $5. Address "Shorthand," Times.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY TO LOAN on Victoria Real Estate by the Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation, Ltd., and by the Dominion Permanent Loan Co. A. W. More & Co., agents, 86 Government street.

A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths; Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.; shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 126.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, General Scavenger, successor to John Dougherty—Yards and cesspools cleaned; contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; John Cochrane, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone 130.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, Veterinary Surgeon—Office at Bray's livery, 169 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Victoria Theatre.

TRIUMPHANT FAREWELL TOUR.

One performance only—then good-bye forever.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 7

The Only and Renowned
LEWIS MORRISON
As "MEPHISTO" in FAUST

Pronounced the most magnificent production of this decade. Presented here in its absolutely gorgeous entirety. Last time to see this eminent actor in his greatest creation. All new scenery. Startling electrical effects. Bewildering mechanisms. A car-load of scenery. Twenty-two people. A complete cathedral choir.

Prices: 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00. Seats on sale at the Victoria Book & Stationery store.

Note: This company plays Portland, Tacoma and Seattle at prices ranging from $1.50 down. The above regular prices are made here in deference to the opinion of Manager Jamieson that better business will result.



CALL AND INSPECT THE
Massey-Harris
1899
BICYCLES
AT
E.G. PRIOR & CO'S
Corner Government and Johnson Sts.



"A good barn is not a good barn unless it has a good roof."

Pedlar's Steel Shingles and Siding

Are water, fire, lightning and storm proof, and being constructed by modern machinery from the best stock obtainable, are superior to any similar goods on the market.

Sold by all dealers.

Do not accept any others that are "just as good," but get the genuine, old reliable "The Pedlar Patent."

Made only by
Pedlar Metal Roofing Co.
OSHAWA, CANADA.

In Italy 600,000 people find employment in rearing silkworms.



KEEP SWEET By using one of our Mammoth Bath Sponges. We have a large assortment of them, as well as sponges for other purposes, ranging in price from 5c. up to $3.50. If you want the best sponge, we have it; if you want a medium sponge, we have it; and each we warrant to be worth all we ask for it.

BOWES, HE DISPENSES PRESCRIPTIONS,
160 Government St. Near Yates.

UNSETTLED, WITH RAIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, March 6.—5 a.m.—A low barometer area which was over Cassiar last night has moved to Cariboo and Alberta, accompanied by high winds and mild weather. The barometer is falling and the weather is becoming threatening along the coast, due to an ocean storm now off Oregon, which may extend to this province. Rain is falling over the Lower Mainland; east of the Rockies it is snowing, while in Manitoba clear, cold weather prevails; Winnipeg reports 34 degrees below zero.

Nanaimo—Wind, S.E., 4 miles; weather, cloudy.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.01; temperature, 40, minimum, 39; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

Westminster—Temperature, 42; wind, N.E.; rain, .09; weather, cloudy.

Vancouver—Temperature, 44; rain, .25; weather, rainy.

Kamloops—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, 34, minimum, 32; wind, S.E., 16 miles; weather, cloudy.

Barkerville—Barometer, 29.60; temperature, 30, minimum, 32; wind, S.W., 10 miles; weather, cloudy.

Neah, Wash.—Barometer, 30.02; temperature, 42, minimum, 40; wind, E., 4 miles; rain, .02; weather, cloudy.

Portland, Oregon—Barometer, 30.12; temperature, 38, minimum, 36; wind, S., 4 miles; weather, rainy.

Tacoma—Barometer, 30.08; temperature, 40, minimum, 38; wind, E., 4 miles; weather, cloudy.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.14; temperature, 54, minimum, 54; wind, N., 6 miles; weather, clear.

Forecast.

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Tuesday.

Victoria and Vicinity.—Fresh to strong easterly to southerly winds; unsettled, with rain.

Lower Mainland.—Increasing easterly to southerly winds; unsettled, with rain.

City News In Brief.

—Boycott non-union cigars.

—Lawn mowers and garden tools in variety at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

—A carload of cattle consigned to the British Columbia Cattle Company were killed in an accident on the C. P. R. near North Bend on Saturday. There were two carloads for the British Columbia Company on the same train, but the other car escaped.

—A well attended meeting of the Young Men's Liberal Club was held on Saturday evening in the club rooms, Pioneer Hall. Nominations were made for officers for the ensuing year, the election taking place, according to the constitution, one week later.

—J. F. Foulkes, who has been for eight years in the provincial secretary's office, has opened an office at 35 Fort street, where, under the firm's name of J. F. Foulkes & Co., he will will conduct a mining, broking, real estate and insurance business. Mr. Foulkes' connection in the city is so extensive that a large business should fall to his share.

—Members of the Citizen's Committee of Fifty are again reminded of the meeting called for Friday night in the council chamber, City Hall. It is hoped that a full attendance will be secured as the work of the committee is in such shape that the meeting will have a very marked effect upon the results to be accomplished.

—Notwithstanding the fact that there was no basket ball game as an extra attraction at the band concert on Saturday night, there was a good attendance. In addition to the regular programme Mr. North gave Schubert's serenade as a concert solo, and Messrs. Raush and Morse gave as a flute and clarionet duet Farmer's "I'll Follow Thee."

—Members of the First battalion, Fifth regiment, C. A., who intend to claim exemption from the payment of the revenue tax of $3 and the road tax of $2 for the year 1899, must, under the provisions of the Revenue Tax Act and the Municipal Clauses Act, 1896, become efficient at once. Certificates for the current year will be issued on application to the adjutant, through the officers commanding companies.

—The I. O. G. T. Lodge held a very successful concert in the Temperance Hall on Saturday evening last, the hall being well filled. The programme was an excellent one, and was enjoyed by all present. Rev. W. B. Cummings of Nanaimo gave an address on Temperance. Mr. J. Gill, Esquimalt, occupied the chair. The following items were rendered in first-class style: Instrumental duet, Misses Frank; song, Mr. Grant; song, Mr. Brown; recitation, Mr. Kirkpatrick; recitation, Miss Ure; recitation, Mr. Nicholles; instrumental duet Messrs. Huxtable and Powell; piano solo, Mr. Dresser and concertina solo, Mr. Oliver.

Ask Weiler Bros. for Bobbinet Ruffled Curtains, the prettiest curtain in the city

—Use Blue Ribbon Baking Powder.

—Superfluous hair removed by electrolysis. Electric Parlor, 114 Yates street.

—The Arion Club will give their second concert for the season on Wednesday, April 5th.

—Many articles suitable for miners cheap for cash at R. A. Brown & Co.'s 80 Douglas street.

—The funeral of the late Thomas O. Brown took place this afternoon from Hanna's undertaking parlors, Rev. Percival Jenns conducting the service.

—The date for the presentation of the opera, "Iolanthe," has been fixed for Easter Monday and Tuesday. The opera will be presented in the Victoria theatre.

—The First battalion, Fifth regiment, Canadian artillery, have subscribed the sum of $130 towards the Gordon Memorial College to be erected at Khartoum.

—Rev. Ralph Trotter, officiated at the funeral of the infant daughter of Robt. Dinsdale, which took place from the family residence in the Work Estate this afternoon.

—Alfred Deaken was up before the magistrate this morning charged with breach of the peace. The case is one of domestic infelicity and will be aired in the court on Wednesday.

—Jos. Harrington, a seaman, was overcome yesterday by the results of an injudicious celebration of leave, and had to be taken in charge by the police. He was fined $2 and $1 costs this morning.

—Vancouver Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F., meets to-morrow (Tuesday) evening at 8 p.m. A motion to amend by-laws will be considered, and one brother will be admitted to the patriarchal degree.

—Messrs. Kimball and Moran of this city have issued a Miner's Guide to Atlin which contains a great deal of very valuable information for the gold seekers. Prospecting, hydraulic mining, sluicing and other timely subjects are lucidly and cleverly treated.

—A social will be held in the school room of Calvary Baptist Church this evening under the auspices of the B. Y. P. U. The young people of Immanuel Baptist Church, Spring Ridge, will provide the musical and literary programme and refreshments will be served at the close.

—The Pearl of Pekin Company open the new Alhambra theatre in Vancouver on the 10th inst. They will give three performances, including Saturday matinee. The following week Mr. Fred. Cooper and Miss Georgie Cooper go down to Portland to assist in the staging of an amateur performance of the "Geisha" at the Marquam Grand.

—An inquest was held on Saturday afternoon by Dr. Crompton for the purpose of formally identifying the remains of Thomas O'Brien, whose body was found floating in the harbor a few days ago. From the effects found on the dead man he was identified as O'Brien, and the jury merely brought in the verdict that he had been found floating in the harbor.

—The Burns memorial scheme is not dead by any means, and the members of the committee now express the hope that by midsummer a memorial fountain with a bust of the immortal "Bobby" will be erected at Beacon Hill Park. A meeting of the committee was held in the office of Lee & Fraser on Saturday night, and satisfactory progress reported in the furtherance of the scheme.

—There was very spirited debate at the meeting of the Law Society this morning, all about wigs. Many strong arguments were advanced on both sides and the subject provoked several notable outbursts of eloquence. Ultimately by a vote of 21 to 5 it was decided to continue wearing wigs in court, the provision allowing a departure from this custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

—Llewellyn Williams, who is a musical conductor of some note, having appeared before Her Majesty, visited the police station this afternoon anxious to take out a warrant for the arrest of a well known hotel man for robbing him of $80. Williams says that he occupies a suite of rooms at the hotel and that this morning the manager put him to bed and abstracted $80 at the same time from his person. The probability is that Williams will be able to recover his money as soon as he knows how to take care of it, and without the offices of the police.

—An accident occurred yesterday morning that might have been attended with serious results, but luckily only a few gallons of milk were spilt which a runaway caused. The cart of George Donegan, containing various cans of milk, was standing by the car track at the corner of Johnson and Store streets, and just behind it was the cart of the North Farm Dairy. The 11.45 train to Esquimalt hove in sight, but was not noticed by the driver of Mr. Donegan's cart. It is claimed that without any warning whatever the car turned the corner and bumped into the cart. The horse wheeled round sharply and collided with the other milk wagon, which was upset and milk flowed like water down the street, to the evident enjoyment of sundry dogs in the vicinity, who lapped it up with relish. Mr. Donegan's horse bolted up Johnstone street, but was stopped before any more damage was done.

—"Lord Kitchener vs. the Lord God." With this subject for his sermon Rev. J. C. Speer preached to a large congregation last evening in the Metropolitan Methodist Church. The preacher said that the Sirdar, whose project to establish a Gordon memorial school at Khartoum was receiving so much attention, was asking Christians to support that college. When it was considered that no religion save that of Mohammedanism was to be taught there this was an insult to the Christian world. Another decision of the new governor of the Soudan which came in for severe criticism by the reverend gentleman was that no gospel missionary was to be allowed into the strip of 3,000 by 5,000 miles which the Sirdar won for the British. The proposed action of the deluded Sirdar would, the preacher said, make Thibet and the Soudan the only countries on the face of the earth where the gospel of Christ was not permitted to be taught.

Kootenay's Gold Fields

An East Kootenay Pioneer Talks of Its Rich Gold Bearing Lands.

Millions of Dollars Taken Out of Its Auriferous Creeks.

A Sketch of the East Kootenay of the Present Day.

"The Fort Steele mining division of East Kootenay has developed into a mining section of undisputed promise, and the large amount of development which has taken place during the past year has demonstrated that this is an uncontroverted fact," thus says Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith, of Fort Steele, who is now at the Dallas Hotel. Mr. Galbraith was for eleven years the representative of the Kootenay district in the provincial legislature, and since 1870 has been identified with the business and growing prosperity of that country.

The Kootenay valley, he says, is one of the most promising agricultural and grazing districts in British Columbia. Extending from the headwaters of the Columbia river, in a southerly direction to the international boundary, between the main range of the Rocky mountains on the east and the Selkirks on the west lies

The Wide and Fertile Valley

of the Kootenay river varying in width from ten to thirty miles.

It is many years since Mr. Galbraith visited Victoria and many changes are noticeable to him, for since he was here last Victoria has grown out of her short skirts into maidenhood. Becoming reminescent, the pioneer from that great quartz region looks back to the old days long before the Kootenay was divided into districts; the days when mail came but once in seven days and it occupied longer than it would take him now to go to the Orient to come to this city to take his seat in the House over the bay. His way of coming was by horse and pack by the Moyie trail to Walla Walla, about 450 miles away, and from thence by boat to Celilo, Oregon; thence to the Portage, to the Dalles, to Portland, by steamer to Kalama and then by steamer to Olympia, from where he made his way by train to Tacoma and from there came to Victoria after his roundabout tour. Now, via Spokane, the journey is made in 3½ days, for

A Wonderful Transformation

has taken place. Mines have opened up, waterworks, telegraphs and greatly improved steamboat and railroad facilities have changed the district from a wilderness to a mining centre—one of the foremost in British Columbia.

Fort Steele is the centre of this vast mining region, and has been the distributing centre of the district since the discovery of gold on Wild Horse creek. Fort Steele has advanced from a small village to

A Magnificent Town,

containing a population of nearly 1,200. Here have been established the government offices for the district and the government custom house and the county court holds its sittings at Steele. The official government records are kept at Fort Steele, nearly all the principal religious denominations are represented, public schools, business houses of every description, efficient water works, telegraph and telephone service, fire department, club house, board of trade, mining association, in fact everything required to cause the speedy development of a large and beautiful town is found at the metropolis of Southeast Kootenay, Fort Steele.

The town is situated on a bench overlooking the Kootenay river, at its confluence with the St. Mary's river and Wild Horse creek. The plateau on which it is built has an elevation of about one hundred feet above the water level, and is bounded on the north and west by the Kootenay river, and on the east by a stretch of rolling country about two miles in width, which intervenes between the river and the first range of the Rocky mountains; on the south by the gulch through which flows Wild Horse creek, comprising in all about 400 acres of level ground, that portion fronting the river being laid out in town lots.

The property was originally located by the late John T. Galbraith, in the spring of 1864, at the time of the discovery of the

Rich Gold Placers

on Wild Horse creek. Mr. Galbraith established a ferry and trading post at this point, and it was well known for years as Galbraith's Ferry.

In 1888 the ferry was replaced by a bridge,, which was carried out by the high water during 1894, which necessitated the building of the present structure in 1894-5.

In 1887, during the Indian rebellion, a division of the N.W.M. Police came here under the command of Major Steele. Galbraith's Ferry, on account of its central location, was the site chosen for the erection of barracks, etc., and in the natural course of events became known as Fort Steele.

From that time to the present it has increased in importance on account of its commanding position. All the main trunk roads, all the main trails of the district converging to and passing through Fort Steele, besides being, during the summer months, the head of navigation on the Kootenay river.

From the present outlook of affairs this district will soon be the scene of

Extensive Mining Operations.

The development during the past year shows an increase of 100 per cent. over the preceding year. Many mining promoters that have visited this district have been astonished at the wonderful showing of mineral, the large veins or ledges, and the varieties of ore that can be found all over the Fort Steele district.

The progress that Fort Steele has made within the past two years has been most remarkable. From a small hamlet of some 12 or 15 buildings, it has grown to a substantial town, with well laid out, graded streets, sidewalks, etc. Fort Steele has never had a boom, but has always enjoyed a large and steady volume of business that is constantly increasing from day to month and month to year.

Hitherto this portion of British Columbia has been but little known and regarded as a mountain fastness, but the vast mineral, agricultural and grazing interests; the civilizing influences of a completed railway system, and steamboat connections on the large navigable stream of this district, now causes the attention of the capitalist, miner, merchant and settler to be attracted to this section of the province, and the Fort Steele mining division of East Kootenay. The completion of the

Crow's Nest Pass

railway has now brought the town of Fort Steele within six or eight hours ride of Nelson, Rossland, Kaslo, and other well-known centers of West Kootenay, and in direct communication with all parts of the Dominion and the United States.

During the season of 1898, 652 quartz mineral claims were staked and recorded in the Fort Steele recording office, which was only about 33 per cent. of those recorded in 1897. The number of certificates of improvement issued were 576, a pain of 100 per cent. over 1897. The recording of 388 transfers of mining properties is a very promising indication of the prosperity of the mining industry. Vast bodies of

High Grade Ore

have been opened up, new strikes, in gold quartz carrying high values in gold, have been made on Boulder creek. The mines where development has been prosecutd to a large extent are the North Star, Sullivan group, St. Eugene group, Moyie group, Lake Shore, Estella, Dodo group, Colossal group, Coranado, Dibble group, Burton, Blue Grouse, Pyramid group, the Selkirk Mother lode group, Nip & Tuck, East Kootenay Consols mines, and many others too numerous to mention. Extensive ledges of free milling gold, copper and silver lead have been discovered during the past year. It is expected that during the coming year many of the mines of this district will become constant producers and shippers, as there are thousands of tons of rich ore already mined in the Fort Steele district.

There is coal, too, in the district. The coal areas of the Crow's Nest Pass, consisting of over 200,000 acres, lie near the Kootenay river on the west side of the Rocky mountains. These

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal

measures are now in successful operation; and it is claimed that a coke, equal to the best in the world, is obtained from this coal.

In the southernportion of the district, in the Flathead valley, which extends into Montana, are the large areas, which from present indications, points to the existance of crude oil, "petroleum," in large quantities, but no extensive operations have been made towards marketing this valuable commercial commodity.

Wild Horse creek was the first of the rich auriferous areas to be found in this district by prospectors. It was discovered in 1863, but the great excitement did not take place until April, 1864. It was during this year that the old-time prospectors made a grand stampede into this district. The visitor to Wild Horse would be struck with its romantic situation, and were it not for the extensive mining operations, would hardly believe that the broken up and irregular banks and channel of Wild Horse had given up to the prospector from $18,000,000 to $25,000,000 in gold.

The true history of Wild Horse creek has been written so often that there is no necessity for a repetition at this time. It is sufficient to state that for 30 years this grand old stream has been yielding up its treasures of gold to the adventurous prospector and miner, and to-day the wealth contained within its borders, either in the form of placer gold or the values contained in the many large quartz ledges,

Gold, Silver, Lead or Copper,

are being rapidly transferred into the hands of capital and labor. The vast stores of rich and valuable mineral contained and stored by nature in the mountains and gulches tributary to this stream has never ceased to enrich those who invested either capital or labor within its borders and it might be added "That it never will."

Placer mining generally commences about the first week in April, and the season lasts until the first or second week in November, after that comes the clean up. There are several outfits that are engaged all through the year, winter and summer, searching for what is supposed to be an old channel of Wild Horse. It is calculated that there is sufficient ground yet to be worked, to keep the various hydraulic plants in operation for the next 50 years.

Some of the best paying properties now being worked on White Horse creek are the Invicta group, which last year took out $71,000, working nine men; the Nip and Tuck properties, nearly opposite the Invicta, from which ten men took $25,000 last season. A Chinese property about half a mile further up, where fifteen Chinamen took out $12,000, the Kootenay Chief, and the Brewery Chief.

The first quartz location was made on this creek in 1888, though little was done in that direction until 1894. During the past five years not less than 150 and possibly 200 quartz locations have been made on Wild Horse creek and its tributaries. The past year has been one of many important and rich strikes, also a vast amount of developing, and this portion of the Fort Steele district bids fair to become the most important mining section of the district.

The Mother Lode.

One of the most surprising and interesting discoveries of the past season has been the rich find of gold quartz on Boulder creek. It has always been a favorite theme, for the old time prospectors of this district, to talk of the millions of gold that have been taken from Wild Horse. One old timer will positively assert that over $30,000,000 has been taken out, another just as positively will say twenty-five millions, and so it goes, but you cannot find anyone to say that less than $17,000,000 has been fully accounted for, and the government records bear out the latter statement. Yet it is well known that a large quantity of gold was obtained that there is no record of. And now the old timers are saying "I told you so, the mother lode, the source of all this gold, would be found some time in the future." And at present it looks as if their words were true, and the mother lode found.

In the year 1895, H. L. Ammie and Chas. Elwood made the first discovery and location on Boulder creek, two days later K. J. Highby located a claim, then A. B. Grace and O. S. Frizzell each made a location, then Harry Brown and several others appeared on the creek, all making locations on either side of the creek. Development work has been done to a considerable extent on many of these properties, and some have been abandoned only to be relocated by men that had a firm and abiding faith of the values to be found in the quartz on Boulder creek. Now these men are in a fair way to reap a rich reward, for the courage and tenacity which they have shown during the many years they have struggled to obtain the means to perform the yearly assessment work on their properties.

The location of the new discovery is on the west side of Boulder creek, about 2½ miles from Wild Horse and not over 9 miles from Fort Steele. The property consists of three claims, Big Chief, Ames and Golden Coin. There is two distinct ledges or veins on the Big Chief, a small one three feet in width, which can be plainly seen for over six hundred feet, this vein has a leige matter which carries iron, lead and copper, which has a total value of $39 to the ton. The new discovery was made at a point about 300 feet from the small vein, and from work now performed can be traced for about 400 feet on the surface. The trend of the vein is northeast and southwest, and the vein lies between well defined walls of slate and granite. The ore is a sort of porphyritic quartz, carrying free gold tellurides. Assays taken from a rich paystreak some eighteen inches in width has returned values of $12,860 in gold. Since the bonding of the claims a considerable amount of development work has been done, the main ledge has a width of some 33 feet, and on the hanging wall is the rich paystreak referred to above. The main ledge assays $20 an t upwards in gold.

Bunk and boarding houses and blacksmith shop have been constructed, and a force of eight men are at work developing the property. Some 90 to 100 sacks of rich ore has been packed from the mine to a warehouse at Fort Steele, and it is said that the ore sacked will run up into the thousands.

There is no doubt that this is the most remarkable and richest discovery of gold quartz ever made in the Fort Steele district. The property has been bonded to Mr. E. C. Egan, of Winnipeg, for the sum of $20,000.

A great deal of attention has been directed towards Windermere of late. Windermere is about 75 miles north of Fort Steele and near the headwaters of the Columbia. There a large number of promising leads of high grade ore have been found. During the coming year there will undoubtedly be a large influx to that section.

Speaking of the railway facilities given to East Kootenay, Mr. Galbraith said the Crow's Nest Pass road affords a comparatively easy entrance into the country and when the Bedlington and Nelson road is built it will probably be in operation in the fall—it will afford a connection with the Hill system to the south. What is wanted is a line to connect East Kootenay with the Great Northern at Kalstell or Jennings, Montana. Such a road would parallel the Rockies and run through the richest mineral producing section of East Kootenay towards Golden on the Canadian trunk road, and would afford the mines an excellent means of shipping. It is understood that an English syndicate may take hold of this enterprise. This road would do a great deal more than any existing road to develop East Kootenay.

CLAIM PAID.

Albert Toller, Esq., agent Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assurance,, N Y.: I acknowledge the receipt of $10,000 paid in full of the policy of my late husband, Duncan W. Eberts, policy No. 182,355. I thank the management for this payment in advance of date, and cheerfully commend the Mutual Reserve as affording sound insurance at the lowest cost—cost $51.80 per quarter. Yours faithfully, (Mrs.) Maud Eberts, 36 Cadboro Bay road, Victoria, March 6, 1899.

—The usual monthly meeting of the Friendly Help will be held in room 40, city market, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. A good attendance is requested.

—Get your bicycles fixed up by the old reliable firm, Onions & Plimley, the only practical bicycle makers in city; 42 and 44 Broad street.

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JOINED THE GREAT MAJORITY.

Mr. Jacob Lenz, an Old Pioneer, Has Gone to Rest.

Yesterday, at 11 a.m., there d'ed at his residence, Yates street, Jacob Lenz, one of the oldest and best respected pioneers of Victoria. Mr. Lenz was born at Kerpen, near Cologne, on the Rhine, Germany, and was 81 years of age at the time of his death, which was due to general break up of his system. The deceased left Germany at the age of 35 and went to Medicine, Wis., where he was engaged in a large business for 20 years. He first came to Victoria in 1873 and entered into partnership as a wholesale merchant with his son-in-law Simon Leiser, and proved a very important factor in the house. In 1874 he went to Cassiar, where he opened and carried on unassisted a large merchandise business until the early eighties, when he returned to Victoria and was the means of establishing the large and well-known firm of Lenz & Leiser, which, through his able assistance and business capacity, is now one of the most successful firms in British Columbia.

The deceased was a man respected and loved by all and was noted for his magnanimous nature; many a needy individual during the business career of the deceased has profited by his good advice and kindly assistance and has cause to bless the memory of Jacob Lenz, for he was truly a poor man's friend.

The deceased leaves a large number of relatives to mourn his loss, amongst them being Mr. Simon Leiser, well known in business circles; Mr. Max. Leiser, of Pither & Leiser, and many others. At the time of his death the deceased was surrounded by his children, his grandchildren and his great grand-children, who watched the spark of life slowly burn out of the grand old man.

Victoria is to-day in mourning for the memory of the deceased and everywhere are heard remarks eulogizing and bringing back to memory the many good deeds that can be traced to his hand, and very appropriately are the words of Gay applied to him:

"If the motive right were understood,
His daily pleasure was in doing good."

The remains of the deceased will be conveyed to San Francisco and will leave by the Kingston to-morrow afternoon. He will be laid to rest at the side of his late partner in life, who predeceased him some twenty years ago. The body, which is at present lying at his late residence, is covered with floral tributes from his many sorrowing friends who have paid this last respect to one that in life never refused to assist the deserving, and brought hope and comfort to many a home. The memory of the deceased will long be treasured by those who knew him, and when speaking of him with uncovered heads they will say: "He was indeed a man."

OPERATOR KILLED.

New York, March 6.—Daniel Joyce, signal and telegraph operator at Melrose station, on the New York Central road, was run over and partially beheaded this morning while attempting to board a central train at the 129th street station in this city.

See Here! Mrs. Suit Buyer

You've often wondered why Mrs. Wideawake could dress her boys so well and put by a little besides, haven't you? Especially when you know her husband earns no more than a great many others, who don't dress their boys near so well. You don't have to look far for the reason. Mrs. Wideawake watches the market, reads our advertisements, and buys where she can save money. Take boys' clothes, for instance, she buys from us and saves a few bits on each suit, which soon mounts up to quite a respectable sum. Besides, with each purchase she gets silverware coupons, which she exchanges for silverware at our store. In this way she saves money on her boys' clothes, and gets silverware for her table, which doesn't cost her a cent. You come in and see us about your boy's next suit.

W. G. Cameron

The acknowledged cheapest Cash Clothier in Victoria, 55 Johnson street.

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BY BOOK POST

A notable publication is that of Ten Orations of Cicero (1) and selections from the letters, edited by Harper and Gallup. The first-named is the already famous president of a young but renowned college, the University of Chicago. President Harper is a remarkable man, one in whom scholarship and executive ability combine to make the ideal head of an ideal college. In the introduction a happy comment on Cicero reads: "Cicero was the greatest orator of the 'greatest of the nations.' . . . His writings are an enduring monument to his memory, and his influence on oratory, literature and philosophy has been and still is inestimable." The introduction, beside the life of Cicero, a paper on Roman oratory before his time, definitions of various governmental and forensic terms, description of various magistrates and their offices, and of modes of government. Methods of study of Latin are then discussed, the method of inductive studies being plainly set forth with exercises and topics for investigation. The maps in the book are exceedingly clear and are, no doubt, reliable; those of Roma and the Roman fora are the best maps I have seen. The vocabulary and notes are extensive.

The King's Rivals (2), by E. N. Barrow, is another novel of the kind made famous by Stanley Weyman and more famous by Anthony Hope. It is romantic, sentimentally royal, but hackneyed in theme and the manner of telling. However, even great writers can often be so criticized, and E. N. Barrow is none the less to be read on that account. He has a story to tell and tells it without any glaring inconsistencies and blemishes. It is not a finished product, but it is fairly well written. At all events it does not jar, and that is a great deal. A castaway is taken to New England in 1600 and is there discovered by a lady of the court, who takes him back to England to discover his parentage. A pretty picture of the court of Charles II. is given. That delightful old gossip Pepys appears, Albemarle and his scolding wife, and we get glimpses of the famous, but not over-virtuous, beauties of the time. The book is worth reading.

The Story of the Thirteen Colonies (3) by that indefatigable historical story-teller H. A. Guerber. All American children are familiar with his clever writings. He has made the history of many lands a familiar and esteemed literature in schools and homes, and this last volume will teach patriotism to little Yankees. Great pains have also been taken to relate all the well-known anecdotes and quote the famous speeches which are so frequently alluded to in our current literature. The hints for teachers in a special preface will be appreciated. The illustrations are copious and are useful commentaries to the text. The maps show the country before and after taking the Revolution. The story is told in a manner peculiarly interesting to children and such matter, not essential in knowledge, such as is not attractive to young minds, is omitted.

"A novel by R. W. Chambers, the young man of "The King in Yellow" fame, called "Ashes of Empire" (4), is a disgusting sort of tale of the French revolution. The moral of the tale is an immoral one. The plot is absurd; the incidents, if real, are made to appear unreal; the two young heroines, if attractive to the two heroes, are certainly not irresistable to the reader. The best of the story is its flashes of real humor and the delineation of character. There are some clever things and much that is outre and unpleasant. But the people who like the morbid, the fantastic, the suggestive style of literature, will appreciate the book.

Selah Harrison (5) is a pathetic story of a boy whom a younger brother gives a wrong start to in life. Selah became a clergyman of the gloomy self-relentless sort. He never spared himself or others, except the one whom he spared forever. This was the girl he loved and who loved him, and he had the necessary will-power to give her and go off to the most trying and most dangerous place for missionary work. The unnecessarily cruel part of it all was that the girl loved him and had to live her life out without him, and the woman he married to help out with his female converts, went to his wretched island with him, and there her baby boy died. So that two women suffered life-sorrow, neither of whom deserved it, which was not fair.

The March Atlantic has some capital articles, that of W. H. Carter on "The Kindergarten Child After the Kindergarten," of John Burroughs on "The Vital Touch in Literature," of Bradford Torrey, of the Theatre," having especial interest. Norman Hapgood, on "The Upbuilding of Canadian writers are represented by Bliss, Carman and the lamented Archibald Lampman. The contribution of the latter is "The Largest Life," and for us all it will have an affectionate interest. The Atlantic is catholic in its recognition of the best literature talent. The writer who gets into its pages must have something to say, and must say it in language and style that are unexceptionable.

There is a clever story in the March Short Stories, "The Uncle of My Niece," by Major A. Moberly, which redeems an otherwise rather dull number. It must be a difficult matter to have always on hand a sufficient number of short stories to fill a magazine.

Leslie's Weekly is not yet convalescent from its war fever. The issue of February shows high temperature.

MAIDGE ROBERTSON.

(1) American Book Co., New York; cloth, $1.30.
(2) Copp, Clark & Co., Toronto; cloth, $1.00.
(3) American Book Co., New York City; cloth.
(4) MacMillan & Co., London; paper.
(5) MacMillan & Co., London; paper.

FREE ART CLASSES.

Those desiring free instruction in art should apply to The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, 238 and 240 St. James street, Montreal, Canada.

The Art School is maintained in the Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal, and is absolutely free. Monthly drawings, on the last day of each month, are held at the St. James street office for the distribution of Works of Art.

—Something new in rugs, mats, art squares, etc. We have a good line called the "Bell." Weller Bros.

CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED?

The treatment and cure of consumption is one of the gravest questions of the present time. The welfare of humanity is so much bound up in devising means for stopping the ravages of this terrible scourage of the British Isles that one must hail with gratitude and satisfaction every effort to ameliorate the disease or put a stop to its devasting progress. In the month of December, 1898, a most influential meeting was convened at Marlborough House under the presidency of the Prince of Wales in support of a National Association for the prevention of consumption and other forms of tuberculosis. That meeting was attended and addressed by some of the greatest medical men of the present day, and the public generally are conversant with the ideas then put forth. But a most opportune article upon the open air cure of consumption appears in the January number of the Nineteenth Century, giving the personal experience of the writer, and as the subject is one that all are deeply interested in, we give a summary of the article alluded to, and advise our readers who feel interested in the matter to read the paper for themselves.

The writer is a Mr. Gibson, who in the summer of 1895 completely broke down in health. He was at that time 28 years of age. He was examined by two doctors in Belfast, who both told him the same thing—that his case was desperate, as he was suffering from acute phthisis. His weight was reduced to 9 stone 7 lbs. He was ordered to stop work and take complete rest. He was suffering from great weakness, night sweats, severe cough and sore inflamed throat. He stayed in Ireland three months, gaining in weight, and drinking about half a gallon of milk every day. He was then advised to go to Nordrach, in the Black Forest, and he arrived there in October, 1895. His weight on arrival was 9 stone 12 lbs. He left Nordrach towards the end of January, 1896—that is in three months—quite cured, having gained 3 stone in weight, and his chest measurement having increased by 6 inches. Since that time he has kept in perfect health, and maintained his weight of 12 stone 4 lbs. He has now no cough, his lungs are quite healed, not a trace of tuberculosis left, and he thinks he is as likely to remain sound as any person who have never been affected, more likely indeed, seeing he knows how to live and what to avoid. He has worked as hard since his recovery as ever he did, but with altered methods, and with a deal more care to the essentials of nourishment, and the avoiding of the things, such as impure air, which tended to bring about his breakdown. His windows now are never closed, but are kept open winter and summer, with the best results; he never wears an overcoat, never carries an umbrella, and he has been drenched dozens of times without changing his clothes or catching cold. And this generally is the mode of life followed by those who have been to Nordrach. Before going they were weakly, dying consumptives; on their return they are strong, hardy, healthy men and women, capable of standing any climate; and climate, he declares, has nothing to do either with the cause of the cure of consumption. He was formerly thin and delicate, subject to constant cold and ill health. During the last three years he has not been absent from business a single day through illness, and his general health is completely restored.

Dr. Otto Walther is at the head of the Nordrach establishment for the cure of consumption, and the three outstanding features of Dr. Walther's treatment are. First:

Over-Feeding.

Dr. Walter holds that no cure can be effected without gaining in weight, and he stuffs his patients to their utmost capacity. The food is of the ordinary kind, and consists of plenty of milk, fats of all kinds, meats, potatoes, vegetables, butter, bread, fruits, sweets, etc. He has known a patient gain 8 lbs. in one week, and another to double his weight. This over-feeding produces no ill effects. As the weight increases the patient begins to feel more fit, and begins to realize that at last he has stumbled on the right treatment. His cough leaves him after the first few weeks, his chest begins to expand, his lungs to heal, and little by little unconsciously, and without effort, the patient's bent shoulders begin to straighten. There are three good meals a day, and no snacks allowed between. Patients rest for an hour on couches before each meal. Second:

Regulation of the Amount of Exercise And Rest.

Each patient has his temperature taken four times every day. The doctor visits him three times, and gives instructions whether he is to be in bed, to lie on his couch, to sit outside, or to go for a short walk. When there is fever the patient must be in bed, but he is expected to eat quite as much as when he is going about. Walking is generally uphill, and always at a snail's pace, so that the lungs are exercised without being exerted, and in this way strengthened and healed. The walks increase as the patient grows stronger, until eventually he is allowed to walk long distances, say ten miles, and by that time he is able to return and resume work. Third:

Pure Air.

From the moment of arrival until leaving the patient never breathes one breath of any but the purest air. Nordrach is in the Black Forest, 1,500 feet above the sea level, but the windows of the sanatorium are kept wide open day and night, winter and summer, and in some instances the windows are taken completely out of their frames. There is, therefore, no danger of chills on going out in any kind of weather, or at any hour, as the temperature within and without is equal. So pleasant does this sort of living become that on the patient's return home he feels the greatest misery if his room is closed. At Nordrach patients go out regularly in all kinds of weather, sometimes walking for hours at a time in the rain with no thought of changing their clothes, and Dr. Walther's opinion is that this method of walking in the rain may be adopted in this country as well as in the Black Forest.

These are the three features of the cure—Nourishment, rest and fresh air, but of the three over-feeding is by far the most important, for it is conceivable that a cure may be effected by this means which could never be effected by fresh air and rest alone. Every patient is examined once a month as to his lungs, and sputum. Each month the symptoms of disease becomes less and less, until there comes a time when the doctor after examining a patient's chest will say—"I can hear absolutely nothing." That indeed is a happy time for the patient, and he is free to go where soever he listeth. Only fifty patients can be taken at Nordrach, and Dr. Walther is besieged with applications for rooms long before he is able to accommodate the applicants.

The writer declares that 90 per cent. of the patients are cured at Nordrach instead of 25 or 30 at other sanatoria, and the average length of time necessary to effect a cure is from five to six months.

An Ailsa Craig Lady

Suffered From Weak Heart Action, Dizziness and Impoverished Blood!

She Took Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and Is Now Enjoying Perfect Health.

There are many persons in Alsia Craig, Ont., who can say this year—"Thanks to Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills—I now have good health—better than I have had for years."

In this town alone, more people have been cured of such diseases as palpitation, skip beats, dizzy and faint spells, nervousness, sleeplessness, anaemia, weakness, female complaints and general debility by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills than by all other remedies combined.

One of those who owes her restoration to health to those little life savers is Mrs. Bella A. Ross.

This is what she has to say about it: "For years I have suffered from weak action of the heart, and three years ago was attacked by La Grippe, which served to intensify the trouble. As a result I became very weak, my nerves were treacherous, I was irritable, easily alarmed and worried.

"I was troubled a great deal with dizziness and my blood was so thin that I suffered from the cold.

"I had shortness of breath and frequently felt as though I would die.

"Since taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I got at Dr. Stewart's Drug Store, I am a great deal better.

"My nerves are toned up and my blood has become enriched and vitalized, so that it circulates freely.

"My heart is strong and I am free from the distress which arose from its former weakness.

"I feel that I should give this information in order to benefit other sufferers from heart and nerve troubles."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c a box or 3 for $1.25, at all druggists or sent by mail. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

A curious document has just been laid before the Paris Municipal Council. It consists of a list of the objects found to be missing on the morrow of the ball given recently at the Hotel de Ville by the councillors to their electors and friends. Some 4,000 guests were invited, and between them they made off with six dozen silver spoons and 686 miscellaneous articles, from plates to mustard-pots, from flower vases to napkins, removed from the buffet. Not a few of the dancers, too, took their champagne away by the bottle in preference to consuming it on the spot. Otherwise the results are considered satisfactory, "the losses being less this year than on previous occasions."—Daily Messenger (Paris).

For some time past a gang of audacious thieves have devoted themselves to a curious kind of robbery, which consists in removing and carrying off lengths of the telegraph and telephone wires, which extend like a net over the city of Brussels. On Tuesday night the police caught two of the thieves in the act. They had climbed up one of the poles, and were busily engaged in detaching a telephone wire. They were captured and taken to the police station.—Le Petit Bleu (Brussels).

Mr. Fred Charrington's temperance badge costs him about £20,000. At least this is about the income he would have received had he succeeded to his father's business, instead of going over to the temperance ranks. The work which he organized twenty years ago in a tent meeting in Mile-end-road, Bow, has grown steadily, till now he has, in the great Assembly Hall, "the largest mission hall in the world."—Christian Commonwealth.

Butter and bacon are declared by a medical writer to be the most nourishing of all foods.

Night Coughs.

Terribly wearing on the system is the Cough that comes at night and prevents sleep. Sometimes it's a constant Cough, Cough, that won't be quieted.

Sometimes a choked-up stuffed-up feeling that makes breathing difficult, and sleep impossible. Whatever it may be, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the remedy that cures.

Here's what Mrs. Fred Laine, St. George, Ont., says about it: "My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor myself could get any rest. I read about Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and thought I would try it. I am thankful to say it cured her Cough quickly, and now we use no other Cough remedy in our house."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.



25c. a bottle. At all dealers.

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"TEES", March 16.

And from Vancouver at 12, noon, on following days:

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IN 60 HOURS.

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REASONABLE RATES.

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From Porter's Wharf.

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TRANSPORTATION.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 41—Taking Effect February 1st, 1899.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily except Monday at 1 o'clock.
Vancouver to Victoria daily except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island Sunday at 23 o'clock., Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2, going east. Monday.
For Plumper Pass, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate points, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month, at 8 o'clock.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Wrangel, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway weekly.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer "Queen City" leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st, 7th 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

Atlin Gold Fields

STEEL STEAMSHIP

AMUR

Leaves Porter's wharf

Wednesday, the 8th March

FOR

SKAGWAY, JUNEAU, DYEA, WRANGEL,

AND WAY PORTS.

For freight and passenger rates apply

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39 Government St., Victoria

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Pullman Palace Sleeping and Chair Cars on through trains.

Dining Car service unexcelled. Meals served a la Carte.

In order to obtain this first-class service, ask the ticket agent to sell you a ticket over

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The only all rail route without change of cars between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Rossland.

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Leave.		Arrive.
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6:20 a.m.	Nelson	5:35 p.m.

Close connection at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake Points.
Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

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SS. AUSTRALIA to sail Wednesday, March 8th, at 2 p.m., for HONOLULU only.
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Line to COOLGARDIE, Aus., and CAPETOWN, South Africa.

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150 Pounds Baggage Free.

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Operating a System of Aerial Tramways Between Dyea and Crater Lake.

These tramways did three-fourths of the business last year and will do four-fifths of it this year.

Old Yukoners Employ This Route Almost Exclusively.

Wise men will investigate the routes and conditions before committing their freight to any particular trail. Our facilities enable us to give a cheaper and more expeditious service than any other route. We shall give both, as will be demonstrated upon application.

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The company's elegant steamships QUEEN, WALLA WALLA and UMATILLA, carrying H.B.M. mails. Leave VICTORIA, B.C., 8 p.m., Mar. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; April 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; May 4, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m., Mar. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; April 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26; May 1, and every fifth day thereafter.

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The elegant steamships COTTAGE CITY, CITY OF TOPEKA and AL-KI leave Seattle, 9 a.m., Mar. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; April 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; May 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

The Steamer COTTAGE CITY will call at Victoria, B.C., p.m., Mar. 1, 16, 31; April, 15, 30, for passengers and freight.

For further information obtain folder.

The company reserves the right to change without previous notice, steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

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WILL LEAVE

Victoria for Nanaimo, Thursday.....6 a.m.
Nanaimo for Texada, Friday.....7 a.m.
Texada for Nanaimo, Saturday.....7 a.m.
Nanaimo for Victoria, Tuesday.....6 a.m.

Calling at way ports.

Every Wednesday at 7 a.m. for Sooke and return same day.

For rates apply on board or at Porter's Wharf.

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Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Co.

TIME CARD No. 15.

Effective Nov. 14th, 1898. Subject to change without notice.

Str. City of Kingston

FROM TACOMA, DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY).

Lv. Tacoma	8:00 a.m.
Ar. Seattle	10:00 a.m.
Lv. Seattle	10:30 a.m.
Ar. Port Townsend	1:15 p.m.
Lv. Port Townsend	1:30 p.m.
Ar. Victoria	4:15 p.m.

FROM VICTORIA, DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY).

Lv. Victoria	8:00 p.m.
Ar. Port Townsend	10:45 p.m.
Lv. Port Townsend	11:00 p.m.
Ar. Seattle	1:45 a.m.
Lv. Seattle	2:15 a.m.
Ar. Tacoma	4:15 a.m.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent.

Victoria & Sidney RAILWAY.

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney as follows:

DAILY:

Leave Victoria at.....7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at.....8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY:

Leave Victoria at.....7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at.....8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Leave 2 p.m. Daily. } S.S. City of Kingston { Arrive 4:45 p.m. Daily.

Connecting at Seattle with overland Flyer.

J. H. ROGERS, Agt.

Provincial News.

VANCOUVER.

It is reported that Mr. A. Taylor, a well-known dock building expert, will shortly arrive in Vancouver to look into a scheme for building a pontoon dock in the harbor.

Lieut.-Col. Worsnop is now able to take a little exercise daily and hopes shortly to be back at his post in the customs house.

Mr. W. D. Scott, brother of Mr. J. D. Scott, of Messrs. Scott & Devlin, is in the city. Mr. Scott is connected with the immigration department at Winnipeg and is here as one of the commissioners for the Dominion for the Paris Exposition, collecting exhibits and information for the Exposition.

Mr. H. F. Langton, teller of the Nanaimo branch of the Bank of British Columbia, has resigned his position and will leave for Victoria about the middle of the month. Mr. Thomas Futcher, of Victoria, will succeed Mr. Langton.

At a banquet given by Mayor Garden on Saturday evening in Vancouver, his worship in outlining the current year's work mentioned that $100,000 was to be spent in improving the city's water service, the best and least expensive service of any city on the Pacific coast; $100,000 should be expended on the streets and roads; $100,000 spent in providing parks in central positions would will repay the citizens and ratepayers and $160,000 to extend the city's sewerage system was absolutely needed, and added to this the $20,000 already voted for increased fire protection equipment. His worship pointed out that the civic debt ought, therefore, this year to be increased by some half million dollars. This was a large amount, but judiciously expended for the works named, he felt sure that the assets resulting to the city would be more than three-fold. His worship also mentioned that the annual income of the city of Vancouver, which last year amounted to some $460,000, now amounted to nearly one-sixth of that of the whole province.

KAMLOOPS.

A partial shipment of machinery has arrived for the Pot Hook mine. The balance will be along in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Parker left on Friday for Revelstoke, where they intend taking up their residence.

Another old pioneer has been added to the Provincial Home in the person of Wm. Sykes, who came up from Vancouver. He has spent a great part of his life in the Peace River district.

J. T. Robinson has returned from the coast. He visited Vancouver and Victoria in connection with his hotel scheme and made very satisfactory arrangements for securing considerable contributions to the capital stock of the company.

Dr. Proctor in his report submitted to the annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Royal Inland Hospital said: "One hundred and eight patients have been treated during the past year —26 female and 82 male. Of these 36 were medical and 72 surgical cases, a large preponderance of surgical cases. Ninety-five patients were discharged as cured; three were discharged as incurable, two of these were suffering from phthisis and the other from cancer. There were nine deaths. There were several noticeable differences in our work last year. One was the large increase in the number of female patients coming into our hospital for treatment. Again it will be noticed that during the past year a much larger amount of surgery has been done."

CARIBOO.

Mr. C. H. Unverzagh, mining expert, from Harrisburg, Pa., has returned after a trip of inspection on Lightening and William's creeks. He is much pleased with the prospects for future development.

Senator R. H. Campbell, superintendent of the Miocene mine at Horsefly, went in from Lac La Hache by private conveyance to Horsefly on the 31st. Mr. Campbell intends to push on the work of sinking their main shaft and the completion of the buildings now under course of erection. At last reports water was struck at a depth of 95 feet, but work was not interrupted owing to the superior pumping apparatus in use. A large amount of work has been done on this property and the management deserve the golden harvest which they no doubt will reap when in full operation.

W. D. Thompson, of Horsefly renown, has received the appointment of postmaster at the Hobson mine. A better or more competent man could not have been selected for the position.

Messrs. Hanshaw and Young, who are largely interested in mining in the vicinity of Barkerville, speak very favorably of their prospects. They intend to do some extensive work on their claims this season and have now some 20 tons of machinery on the way.

LILLOOET.

The snow fall in Cariboo has not been as great as usual and unless there is yet a heavy fall there is likely to be a shortage in the water for sluicing purposes.

The work of conveying the Bend'Or machinery from Mission to the summit is progressing steadily. Up to the present about ten tons have been taken up safely. There now remains only about 6,000 pounds at Seaton Lake.

The death occurred Wednesday of the nine months old child of Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur. The little one had been ill for some time. The funeral took place on Friday afternoon, the service being held in the Methodist Church, Rev. R. Hughes officiating.

A sad fatality occurred about 14 miles down the river on Saturday, February 25, which resulted in the death of Charles Mowson, a young man of about 24 years of age. From what could be learned afterwards it appears Mr. Mowson left home on a hunting trip Saturday morning about 8 a. m., and about 11 a shot was heard and then a shout. Not returning home that night a search was made, and at the bottom of a high bluff a goat was picked up, shot through the heart, and about 300 feet further up the bluff the body of young Mowson was found, his body badly bruised and his skull fractured. The general theory is that he had killed the goat on a table land at the top of the bluff and to save a walk of about three miles had carried the animal to the edge of the bluff, intending to drop it over and then go around and carry it home, a distance of about a quarter of a mile, but losing his foothold, the ground being partly covered with snow, had fallen head foremost down the bluff, a distance of about 800 feet, and met his untimely end.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Captain Card, who has been laid up for some time with a severe attack of influenza, is able to be around again, his many friends will be glad to hear.

The weekly market held on Friday was well patronized. The prices realized were fair, and the demand brisk, the supply being a little short.

On account of the Rev. Mr. Vert's indisposition, the Rev. Mr. Scouler conducted the services at St. Andrew's church yesterday.

The Board of Works is improving the temporary sidewalk along Columbia street.

Ald. Peck, chairman of the ferry committee, had to take charge personally of the engines of the ferry steamer for a short time on Thursday, but, later in the day, secured the services of Capt. Clarke. The latter will be acting-engineer pending the receipt of the necessary papers entitling the new appointee to assume charge. Capt. Rogers, it is expected, will assume command of the steamer to-day.

Nothing new has developed of late regarding the new fire hall to be built shortly on Eighth street, above Royal avenue. It is understod the city will obtain from the provincial government permission to use a portion of the jail reserve for this purpose. In that case the new hall will be located on the south corner of Eighth street and Queen's avenue, which is considered preferable to the corner of Royal avenue. Here will likely be located a hose reel and the steam fire engine, which being practically up the hill, will give greatly increased fire protection to residents of the upper portion of the city.—Columbian.

ALASKAN LIQUOR LAWS.

Washington, March 4.—The most important amendment made to the bill providing a criminal code for the district of Alaska is the graded liquor license, which is estimated by Senator Shoup, whose committee prepared the amendments, will yield an annual revenue of $350,000 all of which is to be converted into the United States treasury. A system of taxation as equitable and just as could be provided in the short time is also provided for.

Governor Brady, of Alaska, who has been constant in his attendance upon the committee, and had done everything in his power for the best interests of Alaska, said to-night: "The most important thing in the criminal code for Alaska passed by congress to-night is the liquor license and other licenses designed for raising revenue. Roughly, I estimate that these licenses will raise $500,000 revenue, of this sum probably $350,000 coming from the liquor licenses. The criminal code has been gone over very carefully. We can now have a legal jury. The right of appeal has been carefully guarded. As now arranged, the code will be a very great blessing, and the mode of procedure is highly praised by lawyers here. There are four classes of liquor licenses; one for wholesalers of $2,000 per annum; and three for retailers. In places of 1,500 inhabitants and over, the retail license for a liquor dealer is $1,500; in places of 1,000 or over, $1,000; under 1,000 inhabitants, $500. Drug stores cannot sell liquor without a physician's prescription, and must keep a record of each customer in a book."

SICKNESS ON A TRANSPORT.

New York, March 6.—A dispatch to the World from Gibraltar says: The United States transport Sheridan, which arrived here on Friday and was put into trict quarantine on account of contagion, left last night for Port Said without the quarantine being raised. She may have to go into quarantine again at the Suez canal. It is admitted that two of the men were down with measles, and it was reported that there was one case of smallpox. The official list showed 28 soldiers sick, but it was said that only three cases were serious.

FREE TRIAL

To any Reliable Man.

WEAK MEN RESTORED, OR NO EXPENSE FOR TREATMENT.



A COURSE of remedies—the marvel of medical science—and Apparatus indorsed by physicians will be sent ON TRIAL WITHOUT ADVANCE PAYMENT. If not all we claim, return them at our expense.

MEN WHO ARE WEAK, BROKEN DOWN, DISCOURAGED, men who suffer from the effects of disease, overwork, worry, from the follies of youth or excesses of manhood, failure of vital forces, unfitness for marriage—all such men should "come to the fountain head" for a scientific method of marvelous power to vitalize, develop, restore and sustain. On request we will send description and particulars, with testimonials, in plain sealed envelope. (No C. O. D. imposition or other deception.) Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mines and Mining.

Queen Bess Mine.

Between 60 and 75 men are now employed at the Queen Bess mine, Slocan. The mine continues to improve under development, and the lowest tunnel is now in ore for a distance of nearly 100 feet, this ore being the continuation in depth of the big ore chute in the tunnel above. Another ore chute has been struck in the uppermost tunnel, at a considerable depth from the surface. It is expected that heavy shipments will be made in March. Since Mr. H. T. Butcher, superintendent, resigned in January, Mr. G. Noel Brown has been acting manager, assisted by Mr. H. B. Williams. As lately announced all the ore from the mine is now being shipped to the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson via Rosebery.

Slocan Mineral Float.

On the Noonday the showing continues encouraging. Ore is being sacked as it is taken out.

The Jackson, another Whitewater property, has sent down 194 tons of ore since the first of the year.

Shipments from the Last Chance continue big. Last week 140 tons were sent down. Since the first of the year this property has shipped 880 tons.

The Noble Five will be a regular and heavy shipper from Sandon early in the spring. The immense ore body lately encountered is being blocked out ready for stoping.

The owners have hit another stake in the property adjoining the Noonday. Recent development work has shown up a good ore body and it is the right kind of stuff, too.

Work is being steadily pushed on the Marion, Silver mountain, New Denver, and the ore bodies are improving greatly as the work goes on. Shipments of ore will not be made at present.

It is the intention of the owners of the Anglo-Saxon, on Silver mountain, overlooking New Denver, to resume work on this promising group as soon as the danger from slides is over.

Work on the March Bird will be started in a few days. This property adjoins the Pinto of the Mollie Hughes group, and has a strong quartz ledge showing, carrying good values in silver and small in gold.

If the shipment of ore from the Slocan mines continues as heavy as it has been in the past two months, the record for the year will be a phenominal one, the total shipments reaching a probable figure of 50,000 tons.

The working force is being increased at the Comstock. The concentrator is now in operation and the great dumps of concentrating ore are gradually diminishing as it is being run to the mill. In addition to the concentrating ore taken out, two tons of clean ore are sacked daily.

On the Hartney, another of the coming great mines on Silver mountain, a fine body of ore is showing. Development work has stopped temporarily, as this property, like the others on which work was started in the fall, as not in a position for the workmen to be protected from the danger of snow slides.

The Emily Edith is sorting ore for another shipment, which will probably be made next week. The ore body has been encountered in the No. 3 tunnel of this property, and great quantities are now being taken out. The force numbers 25 men, several of whom are from New Denver, where their families reside.

A shaft has been sunk 28 feet on the R. D. Fraction, adjoining the townsite and a few hundred feet this way from the Bosun, and a strong quartz ledge, 18 inches in thickness has been encountered. The ore is strongly diffused with iron, and has every indication that it will shortly run into ore. The walls and ledge matter resembles in every particular that found on the Bosun, and it is the belief of the owners that they have here another mine.—New Denver Ledge.

Strike at Rossland.

A strike which promises to be important has been made in the Sunset No. 2, on what is called the 240-foot level, although it is 400 feet beneath the surface. There are 22 inches of shipping ore in sight, and the machine men who put in the holes on Friday afternoon declare that the drills were in ore for their entire length, and this would indicate that the body is at least five feet wide, and it may be much wider. Assays made give a very gratifying return, and reveal that the ore runs $30.80 to the ton. The Management is greatly pleased with the find, which is by far the most important that has yet been made in the property or in that portion of the camp.

Another event of importance last week was the resumption of ore shipments by the Le Roi. The shipments were resumed on Thrusday morning, and by last evening 820 tons had been shipped. The mine is now in splendid shape, and the expectation is that 30 tons of ore per day will be the output for some time to come. A full force of men have been put to work, and there should be no hitches. The Le Roi will from now increase, instead of diminish its working force.

The work in the other properties continues with unabated vigor, and the outlook is that there will be a shipper or two added to the list before long.

The ore shipments for the week, ending Friday evening, have started on the up-grade once more. The Le Roi began shipping regularly again on March 2nd, but the War Eagle has not sent out a single ton this past week, and it will be at least a fortnight before the machinery of this mine will be in shape to start shipping again. The shipments are as follows: Le Roi, to Northport, 825 tons; Iron Mask, to Trail, 36. Total, 861 tons.

Evening Star Mine.

Five miles from Slocan City, up Springer creek, is situated the Evening Star mine, one of the most promising mining propositions in the Slocan. This property is equipt with a complete hoisting plant, steam pumps, machine drills, and everything that is necessary for the proper developing of a mine. At present the main working shaft is down 160 feet and sinking is in progress night and day. A station was cut and a drift driven on the ledge a distance of 50 feet, at the 100 foot level. The vein averages two feet in width and varies but little in width from the surface to the bottom of the shaft. Fifteen men are at present employed at the mine and more will be added as room is made for them. The character of the quartz is a dry sulphide ore carrying high values in both gold and silver, averaging 200 ounces in silver and $30 in gold per ton. The vein is a true fissure in a granite formation, the strike being north and south with a dip of 60 degrees to the east. This property is a stocked proposition, and the stock is mostly held by Eastern Canadians and listed on the Toronto exchange.—The Silvertonian.

New Inspection Regulations.

The following is a summary of the provisions of the act passed during the recent session of the legislature, amending the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act. Among other things it provides that it shall be the duty of the inspector, in case a mine is in a dangerous state, to post up in a conspicuous place at the mouth, a notice warning the workmen. Further, owners must give notice of any serious accident and no person man be employed underground for more than 8 hours in the 24. Explosives must not be thawed underground in any mine. Here are a few other important sections:

Any adjoining owner may apply to the inspector for the purpose of learning whether such mine is being worked into his territory, and upon such application being made the inspector shall examine the plans of such mine, and if necessary examine the workings of such mine, and make report thereon to such adjoining owner as to whether his territory is or is not being encroached on.

Not less than 75 cubic feet of air per minute shall be made to pass through every mine for each man and beast employed therein.

All permanent buildings for housing boilers, engines and machinery shall be erected at a distance of not less than 50 feet from the mouth of any mine.

Slides, or conductors, for shafts which are at least 100 feet deep shall either be iron shod or all iron.

All vertical shafts of a depth of at least 50 feet shall be provided with a cross-head and guide, and such cross-head shall descend as such shaft is sunk, so that at no time shall it be at a greater distance from the bottom of the shaft than 30 feet.

No stope, or drift shall be carried on in any shaft which shall have attained a depth of 200 feet, unless suitable provision shall have been made for the protection of workmen engaged therein, by the construction of a bulkhead of sufficient strength or by leaving at least 15 feet of solid ground between said stope or drift and the workmen engaged in the bottom of such shaft.

A chain ladder 20 feet in length shall extend from the bottom of the wooden ladder to the bottom of the shaft.

HEART DISEASE.

SOME FACTS REGARDING THE RAPID INCREASE OF HEART TROUBLES.

Do Not Be Alarmed, But Look For The Cause.

Heart troubles, at least among the Americans, are certainly increasing, and while this may be largely due to the excitement and worry of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor digestion.

Real organic disease is incurable; but not one case in a hundred of heart trouble is organic.

The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and Pneumogastric.

In another way, also the heart is effected by the form of poor digestion, which causes gas and fermentation from half digested food. There is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action; hence arises palpitation and short breath.

Poor digestion also poisons the blood making it thin and watery, which irritate and weakens the heart.

The most sensible treatment for heart trouble is to improve the digestion and to insure the prompt assimilation of food.

This can be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at most drug stores and which contain valuable, harmless digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

It is safe to say that the regular persistent use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at meal time will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

Full sized package of these tablets sold by druggists at 50 cents. Little book on stomach troubles mailed free. Address F. A. Stuart, Co., Marshall, Mich.

AN APRIL INSPECTION.

Battalion Orders for an Inspection Parade Next-Month.

The district officer commanding has notified the officer commanding that the annual inspection of the First Battalion, Fifth Regiment, C. A., will take place on or about Saturday, April 15. Further notice will appear in the battalion orders.

The following is intended to give a general outline of the manner in which the annual inspection will be conducted by the district officer commanding:

Gun Drill—Groups for gun drill told off by C. O. and marched to guns by gun group commander, who takes charge. Each detachment will prepare for action, load and fire several rounds with different projectiles. The detachment will then be asked questions as to nature and weight of projectiles, etc., and other information connected with gun and carriage.

Company Drill—Each officer of a company will be called out to drill in turn. Should any mistakes be made, they are expected to give explanations and corrections. The average marks of the officers will be scored for company drill.

The company books will be carefully examined, especially the record of daily attendances at drill and service roll. The possession of other books or records which tend towards the efficiency of a company will go to increase of marks. Each officer will present for inspection what books he is supposed to have in his keeping by the orders of his commanding officer.

A battalion order calls the attention of officers commanding companies to Part I., para. 95, R. O., 1898, as follows: "The oath of allegiance prescribed to be taken by officers and men will be administered by the officer commanding the corps," etc.

In accordance with the above, officers commanding companies will notify the commanding officer when they have men for enlistment or re-enlistment, and arrangements will then be made for swearing them in.

Officers commanding companies will taken care to see that all non-commissioned officers and gunners whose time has expired are re-enlisted at once, or granted their discharge.

In accordance with instructions from the district officer commanding re "dress", of officers, white collars will hereafter be worn with the frock. Such collars will be of the following pattern: Stand up, square corners and meeting in front, one-fourth inch to show above collar of frock to which they are to be attached.

Attention is also called to Part V., Sec. II., para. 18, R. and O., 1898, as follows:

"Majors of garrison companies when employed as company officers on parade, or when at gun drill or practice, or when inspecting the armaments or magazines in their charge, are not to wear spurs or sabretaches."

FIVE PERSONS MURDERED.

Abeline, Kas., March 4.—Details were received yesterday of the brutal murder with a hammer, 20 miles northeast of here, of Mrs. John Gilbert, wife of a farmer and her four small children. The family had been dead obut 48 hours when found and everything points to the husband and father as being the murderer.

ASTHMA GASPS.

The wheezing and strangling of those who are victims of Asthma are promptly relieved by a few doses of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

—Heavy cocoa door mats, wire mats, rubber mats, cocoa matting and all kinds of fancy mattings at Weiler Bros.

Bale has had its own public crematory for just one year. The construction thereof cost 93,702f., and during the year there have only been seventeen cremations, so that each one has cost the state 302f. (£12). Both cremation and interment are absolutely gratuitous at Bale.—La Sussie (Geneva).

WHERE DO YOU TIRE FIRST

In the Back? That Means Weak Kidneys—In the Shoulder? That Tells You That the Liver is Wrong.

Would you be healthy? Then read the warnings of nature and fortify the weak points against the attack of painful and fatal disease.

When the kidneys are ailing the back is easily tired and aches frequently. There are deposits in the urine and irregularities in the urinating organs.

When the liver goes wrong the shoulders get tired first. There is pain in the shoulder and joints of the arm, headache, biliousness, sallow complexion and a full feeling in the side.

The kidneys and liver are in sympathy with one another, and are directly acted upon by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Is it backache? Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will put new strength and vigor into the kidneys, and keep them from getting tired and becoming deranged.

Is it pain in the shoulder? Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills make the torpid, sluggish liver healthy and active, and drive away backache, biliousness and stomach troubles.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the only pill having combined action on kidneys and liver. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box. At all dealers.

For croup, bronchitis, coughs, and colds use Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine; 25 cents a large bottle.

STODDART'S JEWELRY STORE

63 and 63½ YATES ST.

Watch Repairing Department

Complete stock of material kept for English, Waltham, Elgin and Swiss watches, enabling us to fit or reconstruct any make known. American watches cleaned and warranted one year, 75c.; lever staff, $1.25; jewel-hole, 50c.; all other repairs in like proportion. Watches regulated free of charge. Nickle clocks cleaned for 25c.

Male Teacher Wanted.

Applications from a male teacher, holding a First Class B. C. Certificate, will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th March, 1899, for a position on the Victoria City teaching staff.

By order, B. WILLIAMS,
Secretary of School Trustees, Victoria City School District.

Notice of Removal.

The Fish, Market and Fruit Business heretofore carried on by George Vienna, at No. 113 Government street, has been removed to the old Fire Hall, opposite Molson's Bank, Government street.

DIMITRIOS K. CHUNGRAINS.

having purchased the business of Mr. T. I. Worthington, formerly carried on at the said Fire Hall premises, solicits the patronage of his old customers, and also those of the business purchased.

Mr. T. I. Worthington, while thanking his patrons for their support and patronage, asks that the same may be continued with his successor.

DIMITRIOS K. CHUNGRAINS.
THOS. I. WORTHINGTON.

Blue Ribbon Baking Powder

MAKES LIGHT PASTRY

No. 290.

A BY-LAW

TO MAKE FURTHER PROVISION FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT PURPOSES AND TO FURTHER AMEND "THE MARKET BY-LAW."

Whereas the Fire Hall on Pandora street, consisting of a portion of the City Hall, is not large enough to accommodate all the fire engines and apparatus which it is necessary to keep in that neighborhood, and it is advisable to substitute for such Fire Hall a Fire Hall in the Market Building, which building is of greater size than is required for market purposes:

Therefore, the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. The first two unnumbered paragraphs (immediately following the words "Designation of Markets") of the "Market By-law" are hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"The following places shall be respectively designated and declared to be public markets of the City of Victoria, to wit:

"That piece or parcel of land comprised in Lot 586 and 587, Block N, and all that westerly portion of Lot 588, Block N, having a frontage of 39 feet on Cormorant street measured from the southwest corner of said Lot 588 by the whole depth of the said Lot 588, which said piece or parcel of land is set aside for the sale of butchers' meats, fish, vegetables, butter, eggs, cheese and other farm produce, together with dry goods, fancy goods, etc."

2. The piece of land comprised in all that easterly portion of Lot 588, Block N, having a frontage of 31 feet on Cormorant street measured from the southeast corner of the said Lot 588 and a depth equal to the whole depth of said Lot, and the west half of Lot 589, Block N (and which said piece of land has altogether a frontage of 51 feet on Cormorant street and is part of the land upon which the Market Building has been erected) shall be set aside for Fire Department purposes.

3. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Council to alter and reconstruct that portion of the said Market Building which stands on or covers the land so to be set aside for the last-mentioned purposes in such manner as it shall think fit, and it shall be lawful for the Mayor and Fire Wardens to remove thereto and keep therein all fire engines, chemical engines and other apparatus that they shall think necessary to be kept therein, and also to use the said portion of the said building for all or any of the purposes of a Fire Hall.

4. The cost of such alteration and reconstruction of the said portion of the said Market Building shall be borne and paid out of the proceeds of sale of the "Deluge Fire Hall" on Yates street, or out of the ordinary revenue of the Municipality as the Council shall think fit.

5. This By-law shall, before the final passage thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided by the "Municipal Clauses Act," and shall take effect on the first day of March, 1899.

6. This By-law may be cited as "The Market Fire Hall By-law."

Passed the Municipal Council this 30th day of January, 1899.

Received the assent of the electors on the 15th day of February, 1899.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council the 20th day of February, 1899.

(L.S.) CHAS. E. REDFERN,
Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 20th day of February, A.D. 1899, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

TENDERS

Tenders, sealed, endorsed and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to Monday, March 13th, at 4 p.m., for

17 Policemen's Suits at $20 each.
1 Chief's Suit at $25.
2 Sergeants' Suits at $25 each, and
20 pairs of Sewed Boots.

All to be made in accordance with specifications, which can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent for the Corporation.
City Hall, Victoria, February 28, 1899.

To Contractors.

Tenders sealed, endorsed and addressed to the undersigned will be received up to 4 p.m. on Monday, the 13th day of March for the erection of a Brick Fire Hall on the corner of Yates and Camosan streets for the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The party receiving the contract will be required to enter into a bond with the said Corporation for the sum of one thousand dollars as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted. WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Building Inspector.

City Hall, Victoria, B.C., February 28, 1899.



JOHN MESTON

Carriage Maker, Blacksmith, Etc.

BROAD ST., BETWEEN PANDORA AND JOHNSON.

ATLIN MINES.

Reliable information can be had by applying to

RANT & JONES,
Notaries, Mining Brokers and General Agents. ATLIN, B.C.

F. A. DEVEREUX, C.E.,
Provincial Land Surveyor } ATLIN, B.C.
Hydraulic and Mineral Claims Surveyed and Reported Upon.
C. HARCREAVES, C.E., Agent, Victoria.

Charles Heyward,
(Established 1867).



Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government street, Victoria.

Applications for Position of City Engineer.

Applications for the position of City and Water Works Engineer, for the Corporation of the City of Victoria, will be received at the office of the undersigned until the 13th day of March next, at 1 p.m., applications to be accompanied by testimonials, references, &c., which will be returned to the unsuccessful applicants.

For this purpose each applicant will state the address to which, in the event of his application not being accepted, he desires his testimonials to be sent.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to reject any or all applications.

The salary attached to the position will be $208.33 1-3 per month.

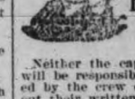
By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C., 14th day February, 1899.

Victoria Waterworks

Notice is hereby given that all persons letting water run to waste will be prosecuted under authority of Sec. 8 of "The Corporation of Victoria Water Works Act, 1873."

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.
City Hall, Feb. 7, 1899.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.



Br. Ship Drumburton
Spurring, Master.
From London.

Neither the captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel, without their written order.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Consignees.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
(Re John Partridge, Deceased.)

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake, dated the 15th day of December, 1898, Jane Irving Partridge was appointed administratrix of the estate of John Partridge, late of the city of Victoria, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to send same to the undersigned on or before the 18th day of March, 1899; and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTON & BARNARD,
Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B.C., Solicitors for Administratrix.

NOTICE.

To the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, B.C.:

Gentlemen: I beg to apply to your honorable board for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the premises known as the Commercial Hotel, situated on the northeast corner of Cormorant and Douglas streets, in the city, to William Field.

EDWARD NASH.

Victoria, Feb. 14, 1899.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, B.C., I intend to apply for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on the premises known as Everett's Exchange, and situated on Esquimalt road, to Joseph Ball.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1899.

F. SMITH.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I shall apply at the next sitting of the Court of License Commissioners for a transfer of the license now held by me, C. W. Cleminson, for the retail sale of wines and liquors and beers on the premises known as the Hall Saloon, Fort street, to E. C. Walker.

C. W. CLEMINSON.

Take notice that I shall, at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for the City of Victoria, apply for transfer of all my interest in the above license to Frederick Wilson Stubbs.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1899.

E. C. WALKER.

I concur in the above.

J. T. HOPPER.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

STORE STEET, VICTORIA, B.C.

OPEN FROM 6 P.M. TO 10 P.M.

The Institute is free for the use of Sailors and shipping generally. Is well supplied with papers and periodicals. Letters may be sent here to await ships. A parcel of literature can be had for outgoing ships on application to manager. All are heartily welcome.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Made from pure grape cream of tartar

Along the Waterfront.

A late issue of the Japan Gazette says: Nanaimo, British bark, Captain W. Roberts, arrived at Shanghai on January 20th in a leaky condition with three of her crew frost-bitten. She left Chemainus, B. C., on October 10th bound for Taku with 433,000 feet of timber, and throughout the voyage experienced contrary and bad winds, beginning on the American coast with a whole month of S.E. and S.W. gales. On December 23rd the Liuchiu islands were passed and on entering the China Sea a series of N. W. gales was encountered. A hundred miles south of Quelpart a large quantity of lumber was fallen in with, and as the sailing vessel Ernest Hill has not yet arrived may possibly be part of her deck cargo. Approaching the Shanghai promontory the nor'wester grew more formidable, being augmented by intense cold, and the ill-clad Chinese gradually became famished. On January 14th one of their number died and as several were frost-bitten the captain wisely decided to square away and make for Shanghai, arriving after a hard passage of 102 days. She was towed to Tungkadoo for repairs and will, we understand, then proceed to Port Arthur, as the cargo has been sold to the Russians.

There will be an examination held March 17 to select an inspector of steamboat hulls and an inspector of steamboat boilers, whose duty it will be to inspect and pass upon the hulls and boilers of all Alaskan craft. The positions will pay $1,500 per annum. The duties of the new officers will be confined to steamboat inspection almost entirely. The term "inspector of steamboats," as applied to government inspectors of hulls and boilers in the various coast ports, means that these officers inspect everything in the boat line, from a transpacific steamer to a tug on the Sound or bay that moves with steam. In Alaska the work of these officers will be different. They will be compelled to inspect and pass upon craft of all sorts, good, bad and indifferent, home-made and shop-made and the most of them will have but a scanty pedigree or previous experience to go upon. They will be, for the most part, unknown qualities in ordinary navigation, and consequently the examination which will be prescribed will be of unusual severity in certain lines.

Although no authoritative statement has been issued as to the intentions of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company in regard to placing a steamer in the Sound-Hawaiian trade, it is said that should the company engage in the trade it would certainly do so by covering a triangular route, making the Sound, and perhaps Victoria, Honolulu and San Francisco the three points of the angles. This would permit the carrying of passengers and freight to and from San Francisco, an extra steamer of the Victoria-San Francisco service, as it were, with her run extended to Honolulu.

The rumor that the Chilian ship Temuco had put into San Francisco in distress, published in these columns some days ago, is confirmed by news just received from the Golden Gate. On the 25th of last month the Temuco, which is bringing a cargo of nitrate for the Victoria Chemical Works, ran into a storm in 45.52 N. and 129.4 W., and had her fore and main topmasts, fore and main royal masts, jibboom and headgear carried away. She will be obliged to discharge part of her cargo before making repairs. The discharged portion will probably be brought up by the San Francisco steamer.

Capt. Higgins succeeds Capt. Jessen in command of the steamer Homer. The unfortunate collision between the Homer and the Al-Ki resulted in Capt. Jessen's suspension for a month, and he will return to San Francisco. Capt. Higgins commanded the Connemaugh of the Empire line on one of her trips to St. Michael last year. He was a skillful Alaskan navigator. He was on the Excelsior for a long time. The change will be permanent.

The New York Commercial says: Revolution is threatened in the present method of sail making. It is said that a process has been discovered by which sails of vessels of all kinds can be made out of paper pulp, and it is claimed that they serve quite as well as canvas and are very much cheaper. They swell and flap, it is said, in the wind like the old-fashioned article, and are alleged to be untearable.

Steamer Umatilla arrived from San Francisco early yesterday morning. She had on board 195 passengers—62 cabin and 133 second class. Of these 54 debarked here and 34 tons of general freight were landed, consigned to Victoria merchants.

According to a report current on the water front, the steamer Horsa, which for a considerable time past has been tied up, has been chartered by San Diego parties. The belief is that she is to be placed on the San Diego-Oriental line.

Steamer Walla Walla sailed last evening for San Francisco. Among her passengers were M. Walmsley and wife, H. Young and wife, Miss L. Morrison, J. A. Young, Miss Scully and Mrs. Warstock.

The collier Wyefield is to lay up for repairs at San Francisco. Considerable repairing will have to be done on her before she goes back into the Nanaimo trade.

Steamer Humboldt will probably come to this port for inspection on her way down from Lynn canal.

Steamer Princess Louise left New Westminster at 2:25 p.m. and connected with the train.

A TRAIN WRECKED.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 6.—The Lake Shore special while running at a speed of sixty miles an hour struck a switch engine at Westfield, N. Y., just before midnight last night. Both engineers and firemen were so badly injured that they may die, and all the postal clerks and several passengers were badly shaken up, but were not seriously injured. The engines were completely wrecked. The postal car went down a bank, the combination baggage and buffet cars were overturned, and some freight cars were smashed to pieces. It is learned later that Fireman Collins, of the express, was also injured and died while being taken to Cleveland for treatment.

LORD HERSCHELL'S REMAINS.

New York, March 6.—The British cruiser Talbot was sighted south of the Highlands at 2:35 this afternoon coming in. She will convey the body of the late Lord Herschell to England.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Justice McColl is at the Oriental.

N. Lewis, of Montreal, is domiciled at the Driard.

H. Darling and wife, of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

W. Pellew-Harvey returned last night from the Terminal City.

John Varty and A. Bulath, of San Francisco, are at the Wilson.

E. P. Davis, Q.C., arrived in the city on the gulf ferry last evening.

Sir Chas. H. Tupper came over from the Mainland on Saturday night.

Hon. Joseph Martin was a passenger from the Mainland last night.

A. J. Walker, U.S. customs officer of Dyea, is a guest at the Victoria.

J. B. Giffen was a passenger from Vancouver on the Charmer last night.

Aulay Morrison, M.P., came over on last night's boat, and is at the Driard.

G. D. Scott was a passenger on the Charmer from Vancouver last night.

Captain Martin came over from the Sound on the Kingston on Saturday night.

F. J. Deane, M.P.P., was a passenger from Vancouver on yesterday's Charmer.

A. Stewart Potts and Mrs. Potts were passengers from Vancouver on Saturday.

Edward Hall, advance agent for a company of Shakesperian readers, is at the Dominion.

Guy McGowan, well-known in shipping circles in Vancouver, is a guest at the Driard.

W. H. McKerzow, Vancouver, and Wm. Rodgers, of New Westminster, are at the Oriental.

H. M. Stewart, of Kamloops branch of Bank of British Columbia, has been transferred to this city.

J. E. Evans, of Vancouver, representing the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, is at the Dominion.

J. R. Moyle, of the Bank of British North America, at Winnipeg, has been transferred to the branch here.

A. B. Erskine, Vancouver; F. C. Tingley, Ashcroft, and M. F. St. John, of Winnipeg, are guests at the New England.

A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs in Victoria, left Sunday morning on a business trip to the Mainland.

Wm. Skene, president of the Golden Cache Mines Company, came over on the Charmer last evening, and is a guest at the Driard.

Mr. Justice Irving, C. A. Holland, W. H. Derman, Dr. E. Hall and W. R. Robertson were returning Victorians on Saturday evening's boat.

Among the guests registered at the Dallas hotel are: Mr. Stoneham and wife, Captain H. R. Jones, of Vancouver, and W. Manson, of the C.P.R. service.

Rev. Canon Beanlands, who has been seriously indisposed for some time past, is slowly recovering. He intends visiting the paradise of the Pacific to recuperate.

W. M. McCormack, Vancouver; A. Hutchins, Toronto; C. C. Eldridge, Vancouver; R. A. Evans, Vancouver, and R. P. Forshaw, Toronto, are domiciled at the Victoria.

J. A. Fullerton, ship's husband of the Empress Liners; W. Manson, George McL. Brown, and J. E. Fagan, of the C.P.R., arrived by the Charmer yesterday to meet the incoming Empress of India.

W. D. Scott, of Winnipeg, arrived on the Charmer last night from Vancouver. Mr. Scott is connected with the Immigration Department at Winnipeg, and is here as one of the commissioners for the Dominion for the Paris exposition, collecting exhibits and information for the exposition.

—Yesterday forenoon Constable Belgrave while on duty on Frederick street saw Ah Sue, a Chinaman, who is well known to the police, in pursuit of a bunch of chickens. The man was arrested and this morning was arraigned for vagrancy. Several sacks were found in his possession, to the interiors of which chicken feathers in great numbers and variety adhered. The presumption that Ah Sue was intent on bagging the fowl was borne out by this circumstance and by the fact that he previously served six months for chicken stealing. As he was not charged with attempting to steal, however, the charge of vagrancy could not be established the magistrate was compelled to dismiss the case. He remarked at the same time that had the charge been one of attempting to steal

"The way to be happy is to have a good liver and a good heart."

You look to the heart

Ayer's Pills

will take care of the liver.

JOSHUA DAVIES, AUCTIONEER

I will sell by public auction, by order of the mortgagees,

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY

Located on Saanich, Burnside and Garbally roads, Dunedin and Elizabeth streets,

On Thursday, March 9th, 1899,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, AT THE

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS

19 lots in block 5, sec. 5, Victoria District.
10 lots in block 6, sec. 5, Victoria District.
1 acre in lot No. 3, sec. 4, Victoria District.

Improvements: Upon lot No. 8, block 5, is a six-room cottage; upon lot No. 4, block 6, is a six-room cottage; upon the one acre lot is a two-story brick Veneer residence.

Full particulars can be ascertained from plans of the property, to be had at the office of Messrs. Davie, Pooley & Luxton, Solicitors; H. M. Grahame, 41 Government street; J. H. Meldrum, Saanich road.

COMOX FARMING LAND.

To close an Estate I am instructed to sell after the above Lot 107, containing 210 acres, more or less, well situated in the heart of the Comox Valley, between the Upper and Lower roads near Sanwick and Courtenay. This property is surrounded by improved farms, within easy reach of school and church. The soil is alluvial and the timber thereon is of fine merchantable quality. About 30 acres has been slashed. Terms: 25 per cent. cash, balance on 31st March.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

Sporting Intelligence.

THE RING.

For Fitz and Jeffries.

Dave Holland, who is in New York receiving bids for the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight, on Friday received the following telegram from Butte, Mont.:

"Boxing bill passed Club guarantees $25,000 purse. "P. J. DONAHUE."

Holland wired back that $500 deposit was necessary to secure consideration of the bid, and received a reply that a check for that amount had been forwarded.

The Defeat of Hawkins.

The following are particulars of the fight at San Francisco on Friday night between Erne, of Buffalo, and Dal Hawkins, of San Francisco. The latter was knocked out in the seventh round. The result came as a complete surprise to Hawkins and his friends, as until the end of the sixth round Hawkins had the better of the contest, Erne had fought almost entirely on the defensive, and many predicted that the fight would last the limit.

The feature of Erne's fight was his magnificent defense. He guarded upper cuts innumerable, and after the first round did not appear to be materially affected by his punishment. In the decisive seventh both men came up in good condition, after a comparatively inactive round. Hawkins started in with an aggressive left, landing on Erne's body. The Buffalo boy, after a few seconds of guarding, suddenly started in and rushed Hawkins all over the ring, Dal responding gamely, and there were several lively rallies. Then, like a flash, Erne made an opening, feinting with his left and driving savagely with his right on Hawkins' jaw. Dal dropped on his back, completely knocked out. He had to be carried to his corner, and it was two minutes before he recovered consciousness. Erne carried little evidence of the punishment he received in the earlier rounds, and walked to his corner smiling blandly and cheered by the crowd.

Round 1—Hawkins was the first to lead with the left, but fell short. Erne landed first with a left on Hawkins' jaw. Hawkins was after him like a flash and floored him clean with a terrific left on the jaw. Erne remained on his knees nine seconds. Hawkins did not follow his advantage, and the gong found them sparring slowly.

Round 2—Hawkins went after Erne and scored twice with left in succession. Erne woke up and landed a solid left on the face and right on the body, blocking the counters. Dal got a light left in on the chin, countering on the body. The pace was slow in this round.

Round 3—Hawkins rushed Erne repeatedly in this round, but Erne, by some remarkably clever foot work and ducking, kept out of harm's way. No damage was done by either man.

Round 4—Hawkins made half a dozen trials with his left for the jaw, but landed only once lightly. He then tried with his right for the body, but missed. Erne got in two good rights on the body and stopped a couple of hard lefts. Dal then planted left and right on the head. As the bell sounded Hawkins got in a good right on the neck

Round 5—Hawkins forced Erne, keeping his left busy, but missing Erne oftener than he landed. Erne was on the defensive throughout. Dal landed a good right and left on the ribs, and a right under the heart. Dal found Erne's jaw with his left just before the end of the round.

Round 6—Erne put a right on the face and a left on the ribs. Hawkins landed with left lightly on the jaw. Hawkins sent his left to the ribs and right under the heart. They exchanged hard lefts on the face. Hawkins put a stiff left on the ribs and raised it to the jaw, staggering Erne for an instant. They swapped lefts on the neck.

Round 7—Hawkins rushed Erne to the ropes and landed a good left on the ribs. He scored on the jaw and again on the ribs. Erne rushed at Hawkins viciously, planting three hard lefts on the jaw. They clinched and fell to the floor. When they arose Hawkins went for his man, but the Buffalo boy came back at him with both hands on the jaw. Hawkins staggered back, dropped his guard, and Erne put a fearful right on the jaw, lifting Hawkins off his feet and landing him on his back. Hawkins lay like a dead man for the limit and was then carried to his corner. His seconds worked on him fully two minutes before he revived.

THE OAR.

The University Boat Race.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat race will soon be rowed. English papers just to hand show that the severe weather which has interfered with many sporting fixtures in England, has not deterred the rival university eights from indulging in their daily practice work. Great interest is taken in the doings of the crews, and according to the latest reports an exciting struggle is anticipated. Cambridge appears to be making an unusual effort this year to stem the tide of defeat, and the coachers are attending to their duties in the most painstaking manner. The home practise of the Light Blues was completed on February 4th. They were to take up their quarters at R. C. Lehmann's place, Bourne End, about the end of February, and practise for a week or so over the Henley

Finnan Haddie to hand.
Frozen Oysters in half gallon tins.
Dutch Cheese, very fine.
Limburger Cheese, original import.
Ripe Olives, choice.
Japanese Oranges.

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Ho! For the Gold Fields!

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Manufacturers of Lumber of all Descriptions.
Traders and Freighters. Builders of Boats and Barges.

THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address:

THE VICTORIA-YUKON TRADING CO., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

CHEAP HOMES. Why pay rent? When you can purchase at these figures.

Large lot and cottage, in good repair near northern city limits	$ 525
Four-roomed cottage on car line, Oak Bay avenue	550
Two-storey house, 6 rooms, on car line, Cadboro Bay road	1,000
Two lots, 6-roomed cottage and stable, Henry street	1,650
Lot and house, 5 rooms, with bath and basement, Spring Ridge	1,000
Fine 2-storey house, at head of Johnson street, for	2,000
Eight-roomed house, with bath and pantry, Discovery street	3,000
Ten-roomed house and two lots, choice site, Nob Hill	7,500

One of the most modern residences in the city—8 rooms, bath, pantry, stables, carriage house and lodge, lot 120x235 fronting on two streets, house heated by furnace and lit with electric light—will be sold reasonable. Easy terms can be arranged to suit purchasers.

Coal Dealers, Money Loaners, Conveyancers, 15 Broad street, next Driard: Macgregor & Richards.

The aggregate of the "Cantabs" is 14 pounds more than that of the Dark Blues. The Cambridge president, R. B. Etherington-Smith, who rows No. 5, tips the beam at 183 pounds, and the total weight of the crew and coxswain is a trifle over 1,500 pounds. Frequent changes have been made in the position of the men, and on February 1st, J. H. Gibbons, of Third Trinity, supplanted J. E. Payne, of Peterhouse, who had previously stroked the eight.

The plans of the Oxonians are not so well known, but it is expected they will do some work on the Henley course as usual. Illness caused the retirement of Warren, who rowed No. 6 on February 3rd, and some consequent changes of importance in the make-up of the crew. J. A. Tinne, University, is the new man in the boat, which is stroked by H. Gold, of Magdalen.

BASKET BALL.

To-night's Match.

This evening, when the Swifts and James Bays meet at the Drill Hall, the basket ball enthusiasts will have a chance to see one of the best games of the season, as the Swifts have greatly improved since the first of the season and are confident of defeating the last year's champions. On the other hand the Bays have been practising faithfully since their last game and are in fine condition to stand a hard game. The following team will represent the Bays: M. Finlayson, A. Belfry, H. Galbraith, F. Smith, W. Stevens, R. Jesse, C. McNeil; substitute, S. McB. Smith.

HOCKEY.

There was a very poor attendance of hockey players on Saturday last, owing, probably, to the dirty weather. The ladies, however, turned out in spite of the muggy appearance and a very enjoyable game was played. A team representing Victoria is picked to try conclusions with one from the Terminal City on the 18th inst., and it is requested that all picked will turn up for practise on Saturday next.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Victoria vs. Columbias.

The teams representing the above met at Beacon Hill on Saturday afternoon, when a good fast game was played, which ended in a win for the Victorias by 3 to 1. Some splendid shooting was done. The victors journey to Nanaimo on the 18th inst., and as the Nanaimoites are reported to have an extra strong team a good battle may be anticipated.

Junior League.

The South Parks and Columbias are to meet for the last time on Saturday next, and on the following Saturday the Y.M.C.A. team and No. 2 Company, Boys' Brigade, will play off.

THE WHEEL.

L. A. W. Officials.

Pittsburg, March 4.—President Keenan, of the L. A. W., has announced the appointment of the following chairmen of committees of the League of American Wheelmen: Racing board, Fred. Gerlach, of Chicago; rights and privileges, Connolly W. Sams, of Baltimore; rules and regulations, David J. O'Brien, of Omaha; membership, William A. Howell, of Rockville, Conn.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

A Noted Athlete's Departure.

Mr. Charles Woodward, who has been connected with the Vancouver Rugby organization for the past eleven years, leaves for the north to-day. He made his first appearance in the Rugby field in Vancouver in 1888.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Charmer from Vancouver—(Saturday)—T B Hubbard, Miss Beardsley, H D R Stewart, C A Holland, E E Welsh, R Collister, Miss Wilson, J B Lovell, T Stanbury, F C Gamble, A Stewart Potts, Mrs Potts, Mrs Forbes, W J Brewster, Geo Bishop, Mrs A Smith, Chas Wilson, Dr E Hall, Mrs Beardsley, A McKinnon, J J Deaville, Sir C H Tupper, W R Robertson, Mrs Waxstock, A P Johnston, Mr Graham, Mrs Graham, M T Johnston, W H Dormae, Miss Pirt, Miss McIsaac, D H Macpherson, Wm Lewis, F Young, Miss Baker, W Bailey, W A Anderson, R Harvey, Mr Gowan, Mrs Gowan, Mr Hawton, Mrs Hawton, H G Ross, J Johns, G Chester, Judge Irving, Mrs. Harvey.

Per steamer Kingston from the Sound—(Saturday)—G R Stevens, Mrs Stevens, W H Corfield, Mrs Corfield, Mrs O R Baker, Miss Le Moir, Mrs Earle, Allen Short, Mrs Richards, P Kauffman, H Dewey, Jas Edwards, Mrs Edwards, W Stevenson, Miss Cootrig, V Keenan, M Yates, W L Sterling, E Warwick, J W Ladd, Capt Martin, Steve Brinker, J S Lawrence.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—(Sunday)—Mrs H Lennie, C Ross, S Richards, W H McKerrow, F R Russell, G Macgowan, A B Erskine, T R Moore, Sidney Taylor and wife, Miss Cook, H C Briggs, Aulay Morrison, M.P., Steve O'Brien, R A Evans, W D Scott, H Lennie, W Skene, J Cates, S Cousins, E P Davies, F C Tingley, C C Eldridge, G D Scott, Capt Jones, M Lewis, W Winspear, J E Fagan, G McL Brown, H T Lockyer, Capt Rogers, F J Deane, M.P.P., E Hall, Mr Justice McColl, A E Munro, F L Hutchins, J B Giffin, R P Forshaw, W Pellew-Harvey, H J Blair, W Stoneham and wife, M F W John, A G Harris, Hon J Martin, A Henderson, J A Fullerton, W Manson, A Simon.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—(Saturday)—A McGregor & Son, Hickman Tye Co, Lenz & Leiser, E J Saunders & Co, Fell & Co, J H Todd & Son, B C Electric Ry, Henderson Bros, B Williams & Co, B W Greer, Mrs E H Small, Victoria Mach Depot, Clark & Pearson, A & W Wilson, Mrs F Gold, H L Salmon, H Young & Co, L Dickinson, R T Cooper, Victoria Lumber Co, F Carne, jr, Speed Bros, Thos Earle, Johns Bros, B C Market, M R Smith & Co, Geo Watson, Ramsay Bros, Mrs T Gibson, T N Hibben & Co, F W Baker, Dominion Express Co.

Per steamer Kingston from the Sound—(Saturday)—Sinclair & Co, F Segard, S Kaufman, S Leiser & Co, J Taylor, R C Planing Mills, John Boyd & Co, A R Johnson, E B Marvin & Co, Hudson's Bay Co, Shelton & Co, J B Marvin, Lenz & Leiser, G Leiser, E G Prior & Co, J J Mulholland, Book & News Co, A W Knight, O B Ormund, W Wilby, Bank of B C, Bank of B N A, Hick Lung & Co, E E Blackwood, G C Hinton & Co.

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Corner Broad St. and Trounce Ave

Sweet Caporal and Athlete Cigarettes 10c. Package.

AT HARRY SALMON'S,

SALMON BLOCK, VICTORIA, B.C.

The Leading Tobacconist.

JUST RECEIVED.

New Labrador Herrings in hf. bbls. and bbls.
New Mackerels in kits and hf. bbls.
New Salmon Bellies in kits and hf. bbls.
New Oolicans in 25 lb. and 50 lb. kits.
Scaled Herrings in boxes.
Eastern Bloaters in boxes.
Eastern Cod Fish in 5 lb., 40 lb., 100 lb. boxes.

Simon Leiser & Co.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Outfitting for Klondyke

WILSON BROS.

Have the best goods obtainable for money, and are ready to sell them at a reasonable profit. We have had a large experience in this business, and it will pay you to call on us.

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A SNAP!

2,000 YDS. BRUSSELS CARPET

The best we have yet offered at the price.

GENUINE BRUSSELS CARPETS Beautiful in Design and Color. Made from Selected Wool. The Best Dyes alone used.

Grasp this Opportunity. Make an Early Choice. Get a Real Bargain.

WEILER BROS.'

51-55 FORT STREET.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—(Sunday)—Turner, Beeton & Co, D Spencer, Lenz & Leiser, E B Marvin & Co, Jno Maston, Jno Irving, Shallcross & Macaulay, Martin & Robertson, Victoria Phoenix, B Williams & Co, Wade & McKeon, N Letourneau, Henderson Bros, Stevens & Jenkins, McPhillips W & Barnard, Jas Maynard, Lenz & Leiser, Brackman & Ker Milling Co, Thos Bros & Grant, Fred Carne, A Sears, B C Market Co, Henderson Bros, E B Marvin & Co, J M Hughes, Erskine, Wall & Co, T N Hibben & Co, E H Anderson, Sam Sea, Ames Holden Co, Wilson Bros, B Williams & Co, Turner, Beeton & Co, J Piercy & Co, Weiler Bros, R Cunningham, H Cuthbert, R T Cooper, G H Brown, Dominion Express Co, D Spencer.

Per steamer Umatilla from 'Frisco—A Schnater, Arthur Holmes, C N Cameron, D H Ross & Co, E B Marvin & Co; Erskine, Wall & Co, E G Prior & Co, F R Stewart & Co, Fell & Co, F Plummer, G C Hinton & Co, G E Munro & Co, Gum Fook Yuen, Henderson Bros, Jno Barnsley & Co, Kwong Yick, L Goodacre, Kam Lung, Mrs Fram, P McQuade & Son, Pac Sauce & P Co, R P Rithet & Co, R Lettice, Stephen Jones, Speed Bros, S J Pitts, Simon Leiser & Co, Giant Powder Co, F Carne, jr, T G Moody, Thos Earle, Canada Paint Co, Victoria Mach Depot, Victoria Phoenix Brewing Co, Walter S Fraser & Co, Weiler Bros, Wm M Goodchild, Wilson Bros, Ying Lung Chew Kee, Yuen Lung, Royal City Planing Mills, Richenbach & Co, Westminster Brewery, W H Lewis, G Ruger Clovis, E Sunnell, J Donald & Co, Winch & Bower, A Holatti, B C Mills, T & T Co, Kelly, Douglas & Co, Wells, Fargo & Co.

PRISONER'S LEAP FOR LIBERTY.

Albany, N. Y., March 6.—A prisoner in charge of a deputy sheriff who boarded the fast mail at Poughkeepsie jumped from the window and it is believed was killed. The train was stopped to allow the officer to go back in search of the man. The train proceeded without waiting his return.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 6.—The prisoner who jumped from the fast mail near Hudson to-day was arrested in this city in the guise of a peddler of thread. The police believed him to be a crook, and he was sentenced to six months in Albany penitentiary. A special from Hudson say the body of a man, supposed to be the prisoner, was found floating in the river in front of that city shortly after noon.

Hudson, N. Y., March 6.—It was learned here that the prisoner who jumped a train near here was named Charles Martin, and that he claimed Montreal as his residence. The officer who went in search of Martin found footprints leading from where he had jumped to the woods near by. These were followed up, but not trace of the man could be found. There were no blood stains where Martin fell, and there is nothing to indicate that he was hurt.

Blind men outnumber blind women by two to one.

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SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.

Coal Mined by White Labor.

Best Protection Island Nut Coal $4.25 Per ton, delivered. Good fuel for cooking stoves.

Best Protection Island Lump Coal $5.50 Per ton, delivered.

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RENTS AND INTEREST COLLECTED.

41 Government Street, Victoria

P. J. COULTHARD

During an examination a medical student was asked: "When does mortification set in?"

"When you propose and are answered 'No,'" he replied.